

THE GUARDIAN

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Lawson fails to wring cuts to meet savings target

Thatcher tries to heal social security split

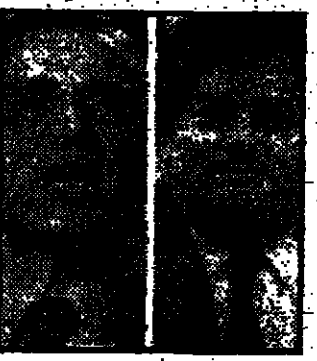
By James Naughtie, Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister was trying to sort out the social security reviews controversy last night in a Downing Street meeting between the Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, and the Social Services Secretary, Mr Norman Fowler.

Government spokesmen insisted that the gap between the two sides could be bridged, despite reports of a split in the Cabinet over the savings likely to be produced by the reviews, which were due to be approved by the Cabinet last week.

Mr Lawson's pre-emptive strike to stop Cabinet discussion last Thursday in order to make his objections clear on the implications of pension reform appears to have failed, in that it will not achieve the saving he hopes.

But Mr Fowler was expected to give a little ground in order to achieve a settlement last night. In any case, the Prime Minister's purpose was to achieve a truce, and it was expected that she would succeed.



Mr Fowler (left) and Mr Lawson (right) divided priorities

cause of a loss in tax revenue to the Treasury in the shift to private pension arrangements for many people.

There is deep embarrassment in the Government at reports of a Cabinet split. It is being denied firmly that there is any division on the principle of the reforms proposed by Mr Fowler, but it is clear that Mrs Thatcher recognises the danger of an argument about

press, including the abolition of the state earnings-related pension scheme. But Treasury arguments about its effect on tax revenues and borrowing have held up final approval. It is clear that the Prime Minister has called in the two ministers to remind them of the political necessity of settling their differences quickly.

She is intent on reaching a settlement on Thursday, partly in order to announce that last week's reports of a fundamental split were unfounded. It is not far from ministers' minds that talk of continued disagreement on Thursday would not be the best incentive to Tory voters to turn out in the three county elections.

Opposition spokesmen were naturally quick to seize on the government's difficulties. Mr Michael Meacher, Labour's social services spokesman, said that nearly 900,000 claimants for unemployment benefit would lose the help given by family income supplement and more than 140,000 unemployed families (and possibly 95,000 single parents and other households) would lose up to £170 million when help for mortgage repayments was removed.

"Altogether these cuts exceed £700 million a year," he said. But the top of other recommendations from the reviews which are likely to abolish the long term rate of supplementary benefit - replacing it with unemployment benefit - would mean that 140,000 unemployed families would lose the help given by family income supplement and more than 140,000 unemployed families (and possibly 95,000 single parents and other households) would lose up to £170 million when help for mortgage repayments was removed.

Inquiry absolves TGWU in voting errors

By Keith Harper, Labour Editor

Irregularities in the conduct of the Transport and General Workers' Union ballot to elect its new general secretary have been discovered by an independent inquiry. But Treasury arguments about its effect on tax revenues and borrowing have held up final approval. It is clear that the Prime Minister has called in the two ministers to remind them of the political necessity of settling their differences quickly.

The report, which was delivered to Mr Moss Evans, the outgoing general secretary, makes proposals about the conduct of the new ballot. Although they are based on Mr Garnett's observations in the London region, which contains 1,600 of the union's 9,000 branches, the suggestion is that they should be applied throughout the country.

One of the main proposals from Mr Garnett is a plan that the union should attempt to supervise the branch ballot more closely. During his investigation, he unearthed a number of discrepancies in the branch voting, where the system is most vulnerable to manipulation.

The report is being officially published tomorrow by the union and will be of some embarrassment to the union's leadership. The London inquiry was ordered by Mr Evans after accounts of ballot irregularities appeared in the Guardian.



The Princess of Wales in the black lace veil which she wore when she accompanied Prince Charles for an audience with the Pope at the Vatican in Rome yesterday. The royal couple will not be attending the Pope's private mass today because of the pressure of their busy programme, although Vatican officials claimed that the Queen had vetoed the idea. Spokesmen for Buckingham Palace and Prince Charles denied that he had been overruled by his mother. Report, page 7

Ministers refuse to pay for smear tests overhaul

By Andrew Vetch, Medical Correspondent

The health minister, Mr Kenneth Clarke, yesterday issued a plan for improving cervical cancer screening but made it clear that the Government would not provide the basic equipment to set up £16 million worth of computerised systems for screening women to take smear tests.

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takes immediate steps to do so. The Imperial Cancer Research Fund's screening specialist, Dr Jack Cuzick, said he was aghast at the Government's inability to fund the system. The plan would be meaningless without money. The shadow health minister, Mr Frank Dobson, said that the only step forward was the Government's decision to recognise that it was important to both call and recall women for smear tests. "The rest is pie in the sky. They are not providing extra money, extra staff, or laboratory facilities. They are complacent."

A British Medical Association spokeswoman said last night that they are not content with the current system of screening women and they are still not taking up our offer for GPs to screen more women at no extra cost to the health service.

The Imperial Cancer Research Fund has calculated that a computer system for calling and recalling women for smears every five years could halve the death toll from cervical cancer, saving 1,000 lives a year.

It appeared last night that there was a dispute between the Treasury and the Department of Health and Social Security involving less than £1 billion - though it is known that Mr Lawson is upset at what he regards as the failure of the package to deliver suitable savings in spending on the social services.

The dispute centres on the proposed abolition of the state earnings-related pension scheme, which would mean a loss of tax revenue to the Treasury in the shift to private pension arrangements for many people.

Homeless, jobless and told to move, page 2

Teachers' talks fixed to break deadlock

By Andrew Munn, Education Staff

The two sides in the teachers' pay dispute will meet for full talks within the next fortnight for the first time since negotiations broke down three months ago.

The move to break the deadlock was made yesterday by both Labour and Tory-controlled big city authorities, who decided to demand a meeting of the Burnham pay negotiating committee.

The Association of Metropolitan Authorities will have by today the signatures of 10 education committee members - including Conservatives from English, Stockport and Bexley - to request a resumption of a Burnham meeting.

The James Cameron Award Fund

THE GUARDIAN today launches a fund to commemorate James Cameron (1904-1984), who died in January after a long and distinguished career in journalism.

The proceeds will be used to establish an annual award, which will go to a reporter of any nationality working for the British press whose articles and stories are judged to have contributed most to the enlightenment of the public on the Cameron tradition.

That tradition, as Tom Bastow writes on page 12, was one combining "vision and professional integrity" with great skill as a reporter and writer. There is already quite a list of names of journalists who have won the award, as existing prizes are not, to go to journalists whose work reflects the conscience of readers, as well as breaks news, and whose preference in the craft is matched by depth of concern and commitment.

After James's death many readers wrote to ask whether any kind of commemorative fund was to be established, and similar suggestions came from other news organisations for which he had worked. Our belief is that a journalistic award of this kind is the best way of honouring his memory.

Once established, the award, controlled by a trust, will be administered by the City University and its Graduate Centre for Journalism. This will have the added advantage of keeping in the minds of young journalists at the very beginning of their careers the high standards which James came to symbolise. Readers who wish to contribute will find details of how to do so on page 12.

Teachers' talks fixed to break deadlock

Women Teachers: It named another eight authorities, which will be added to the list for the next round of talks. The new list includes Barnet and Leeds. But it was made clear that only schools in Mrs Thatcher's Finchley seat and Sir Keith's Leeds North East constituency will be involved at this stage.

Mr Nigel de Gruchy, deputy general secretary of the NAS/NEU, said: "As the architects of this monetarist madness, they deserve to have the action visited upon their schools."

Only 24 hours earlier, Sir Keith Joseph had said that the teachers' pay dispute would be resolved by the end of the month.

Death toll in Stafford flu outbreak rises to 16

By Andrew Vetch, Medical Correspondent

The death toll in the Stafford flu outbreak has risen to 16, as another nine patients were in intensive care at the town's district hospital yesterday. Two were said to be critically ill.

A total of 74 people were being treated, and any other sufferers were advised to contact their doctors.

The latest victims of the virus B identified as influenza type B elderly patients at Kingsmead hospital. The 11 others, aged 45 to 80, were treated at Stafford district hospital. All died from pneumonia.

NY police let off \$50m hook

From Michael White in Washington

The prospect of New York's state police force having the biggest robbery in American history on its hands evaporated yesterday, when the police confirmed that only \$8 million in cash, not the \$50 million first feared, had been stolen from the Wells Fargo depot in Lower Manhattan overnight.

Four masked gunmen used sledgehammers to break their way through party walls and lie in wait for security guards to open a vault at the depot - not connected with the Wells Fargo Bank. They tied them up and escaped in an armoured car, which was later found abandoned.

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'Dr X' tells inquest why he feared Baigrie would kill himself

Police right to break gunman's siege, says psychiatrist

A psychiatrist called in by Baigrie failed but eventually a police besieging an escaped murderer told an inquest yesterday that it had been best to break the siege because of the high risk that the man would commit suicide.

James Baigrie, aged 33, died last month after police had fired CS gas cartridges into a building's van parked in a west London street. When they broke in they found Baigrie dead. The siege lasted 44 hours.

Detective Constable Peter Bleksey told the Westminster coroner's court that he approached the van in Fulham Gardens on the morning of March 30, opened the door and said to a man inside: "Good morning, I am an armed police officer."

"I began to draw out my firearm and I saw the man reach quickly, and aim at me a sawn-off double-barrelled shotgun."

Det. Con. Bleksey said he shouted "he has got a gun" and ran off shouting to his colleagues to run away.

Detective Superintendent Graham Seaby said that at first attempts to speak with

By 6 pm on Thursday March 21 Baigrie "had told the negotiators that he was not going to come out but was going to shoot his head," Mr Seaby added.

A senior lecturer on forensic psychiatry at the Institute of Psychiatry in London — identified only as Dr X — told the inquest he had been at the scene.

He said: "There was no evidence that Baigrie had suffered from mental illness but he did have a personality disorder."

By the Thursday evening Dr X thought "there was a high risk that Baigrie would commit suicide."

He added: "It was better for all concerned that the siege ended at a time when he was capable of making rational decisions about his behaviour."

Cross-examined by Mr Terry Maynard for the National Council for Civil Liberties, which is representing Baigrie's family, Dr X said: "Baigrie had a psychopathic personality disorder. I felt his mental state was on a downward trend all the time."

Mr Geoffrey Deane, now chief constable of West Midlands but an assistant commissioner of the Metropolitan Police at the time, told the jury he stood by his decision to fire the CS gas.

"Baigrie was faced with an almost impossible situation. It was necessary to get him out without risk to himself."

John Pickett, commander in charge of the Metropolitan Police "B" division at the time, and now retired, said there were fears that Baigrie could escape and get into nearby basement residence.

He said: "He would not have been shot by policemen without a warning and without him firing first."

Earlier Miss Helen Baigrie, the dead man's sister, said: "I didn't think he would come



Miss Helen Baigrie leaving Westminster coroner's court after giving evidence at her brother's inquest

out shooting and I certainly didn't think he would shoot himself." She thought the siege would end with her brother "passing out through hunger."

Miss Baigrie said she and her brother had discussed suicide shortly after their father died. "I asked him: 'would you ever do it?' It was quite obvious he wouldn't."

She said she was contacted by the police at the start of the siege and asked to go down to London to speak to her brother, but she did not go because she did not think he would listen to her.

Dr Ian West, the pathologist, gave cause of death as a gunshot wound to the head and added: "This was a typical self-inflicted injury," he said, a post-mortem examination showed the man had been

held firmly against the head. Any possibility of the shooting being accidental was "remote in the extreme," Dr West said.

Mr Franco Tomei, a police forensic scientist, said the weapon used was a Soviet-made sawn-off 12-bore shotgun cut down from 40 inches to 16 inches. One cartridge had been fired from one of the barrels but the other had failed to go off.

Baigrie, from Killy, Fife, escaped from an Edinburgh prison in October, 1983, where he was serving a life sentence for shooting a barmen. The inquest continues today.

Jenkin falters on rates 'damage' evidence

By John Carvel, Local Government Correspondent

MR PATRICK Jenkin yesterday attempted to deny the evidence in one of his department's research reports to persuade voters in Thursday's elections that businesses and jobs move from Labour councils with high rates.

The Environment Secretary and other ministers were at a press conference to launch the final week of the Tories county councils campaign. The Conservatives are making Labour's rates record the centrepiece of their battle to recover ground lost at the last county polls in 1981.

The party chairman, Mr John Gummer, gave examples of firms which have shed staff or moved because of Labour councils' allegedly excessive rates. People should vote Conservative to lower the rates and more local jobs, he suggested.

Mr Gummer was asked how this measured up to the findings of a report by the Department of Land Economy at Cambridge University commissioned by the Environment Department and leaked in the Guardian earlier this year.

The study team was asked to investigate whether high rates or high rate increases adversely affect an area's employment. It concluded that there is no relationship.

"There may be reasons for restraining the level of rates in an area, but the potentially harmful effect of high rates on local employment ought not to be one of them," it said.

Mr Jenkin, who fielded the question, appeared at first to deny that this was the result of the research. Then he argued that the findings were out of date because they related to data up to 1981.

Finally he suggested that the research related to "very broad areas" and was not relevant to individual councils charging high rates. Mr Jenkin was in the process of saying that the study, which cost his department £50,000, was worthless before correcting himself.

The report says that it studied evidence up to 1981 because that was the most recent year for which employment figures for local areas was available. Its units of analysis are district and borough councils, not "very broad areas," it says.

The study looked at the relationship between rates and employment in manufacturing, retailing, warehousing and private sector offices.

With one exception, it was "not possible to detect influence of rates on the location of employment." The exception is in office jobs in and around London, where high rates may have contributed to below-average growth.

The Government was embarrassed when the findings were leaked in January and has commissioned further research to see if different answers emerge. Mr Kenneth Baker, the local government minister, said yesterday that the study covered only private sector jobs.

Mr Jenkin issued a press release saying that Labour-run shire counties have increased rates by an average 62 per cent in four years, while Conservative-run shire counties have increased theirs by only 21 per cent. He said later that this did not take account of the loss of grant which Labour counties had suffered for "overspending."

Mr Gummer complained that Labour had cooked the figures in an attempt to show that rate bills were lower in its areas. The party was comparing bills for homes with low rateable values in Labour areas against those with high rateable values in Conservative areas.

New attack on private health work checks

By David Hencke and James Naughtie

Health authorities have been accused of being absurdly inadequate for failing to monitor the private work of consultants after a survey by Mr Frank Dobson, Labour's health spokesman, revealed fresh examples of uncollected private fees.

The survey follows complaints by Sir Gordon Downey, the Comptroller and Auditor General last week that the National Health Service had failed to collect millions of pounds from private work.

These disclosures have already led to a row between Michael Meacher, Labour's social services spokesman, and Mr Norman Fyfe, the Social Services Secretary, over Labour allegations that consultants are cheating the health service, and that fraud could be widespread.

The figures were supplied by the health authorities in reply to a questionnaire sent out by the Labour Party.

Mr Meacher yesterday tried unsuccessfully to secure an emergency Commons debate on the "serious and persistent failures" in the collection of fees. He asked the Speaker for a debate because he said there was no reason to doubt that health authorities outside the sample studied by Sir Gordon "had similar patterns of abuse and defrauding of the NHS."

However, the Government claimed last night that allegations of "fiddling" were exaggerated, and that ministers were more effectively than any of their predecessors.

Mr Kenneth Clarke, the health minister, said in a speech in London: "Mr Meacher is complaining about past failures and ignoring the action that has been taken."

He claimed that Labour's policy of ending all provision for private practice inside the NHS would cost the service £80 million a year now being collected in charges.

The Dobson survey shows that in five out of 14 regional health authorities it is admitted that consultants employed by the NHS have exceeded their 10 per cent allowed quota for private work. The number of consultants exceeding the limit is up by 300 per cent in four years.

At the same time more than £1 million was outstanding from private patients in March last year in 15 districts. This included £222,402 in Hambleton and £129,990 in Lewisham; £110,583 in Thurbridge Wells; and £104,700 in Walsworth.

The survey says that in 30 district health authorities in the South-east, 21 did not report any monitoring of consultants' work, and nine did not know how many consultants were working half-time or part-time for the NHS.

None of the authorities had any full-time machinery to ensure that consultants, whose contracts are held by regional health authorities, fulfilled their NHS commitments.

Many regional health authorities did not keep arrangements to monitor consultants' work, and only one region — East Anglia — could provide a breakdown by type of contract working each district for each year since 1974.

Some regions, like the South-west, could not provide any retrospective information.

The survey also highlighted the growing number of consultants exceeding their private practice quotas while being fully employed by the NHS. A big increase was reported in Yorkshire, Trent, East Anglia, Mersey, and the South-west.

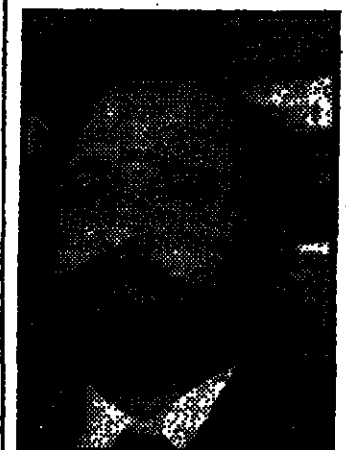
Where consultants had consistently exceeded their quotas they received smaller NHS salaries.

Mr Dobson said last night: "It has become all too clear in recent months that a minority of consultants treat the health service with contempt. Whole-time consultants are encouraged to moonlight."

"When the Government talks about improving the cost effectiveness of the NHS, they mean increasing the pressure on and reducing the income of ancillary staff, but reducing the pressure on, and increasing the income of, the consultants."

Mr Meacher told MPs yesterday: "Immediate action is called for to uphold public standards by punishing those who are proven to have discredited their position at the expense of the NHS."

Ministers have already said that they are looking at ways of improving procedures to stop the apparent failure by some authorities to collect all the fees due to them — a practice which Mr Meacher claims is costing the NHS up to £80 million a year.



Frank Dobson: 'monitoring' was inadequate

Drug dealers beating law, says police chief

By James Lewis

Drug traffickers have gained a considerable advantage over most law enforcement agencies because of their professionalism, human and financial resources, he exposed the weaknesses imposed on police forces by legal and financial constraints, police chiefs were told yesterday.

The chief constable of Cumbria, Mr Barry Price, said in his presidential address to the annual drugs conference of the Association of Chief Police Officers, that criminals in increasing numbers were seeking their fortunes through trafficking. The problem was so great that he could not see any end or of confinement could be isolated.

Because of spending cuts, many extra police commitment to the drug problem could be achieved only through increased resources or at the expense of other operations.

Law enforcement alone, however, could not resolve the problem. Governments had to cooperate and apply for diplomatic pressure if necessary to reduce production in source countries. There had to be better rehabilitation facilities for addicts.

One of the most effective weapons would be a law that would allow investigation to seize the assets of traffickers.

Such provisions in other countries "were proving effective." We believe that such legislation is long overdue, he added.

Although most of his address was directed against heroin dealers, it should not be thought that other drugs posed a lesser threat. "There is a disturbing escalation in the use of amphetamines which produce health problems of the same magnitude as heroin," he said. Neither should we ignore the effects of the increasing use of LSD and cannabis.

He criticised a recent "misguided" editorial in the Police Review which suggested that many police officers, including some chief constables, would not oppose the decriminalisation of cannabis.

"I believe there are few who would share that view and I do not know of any chief constable who would give his support to such a proposition," said Mr Price.

He said Mr Price had opened the conference, being held over three days in Preston, would make a categorical statement of the position of the police in relation to cannabis.

The Chancellor, too, is a man who likes a political scrap, but though he sat there for a while looking bored, there was no speaking role for him yesterday. The Government's attitude to the hands of the Chief Secretary, the loyal trudging Peter Rees, the chairman of the Treasury select committee, Terence Higgins, got by his standards, quite abusive with Mr Rees' insistence that despite the current commitments of the spring, the Government's policies remained unshifting.

The Government was clearly taking steps, particularly in the manipulation of interest rates, to achieve an exchange rate consistent with its economic policies. Mr Higgins said: "There was no longer monetarism as he understood the term."

He was apprehensive that further disquieting squalls might be coming: sooner or later we were likely to see the "hard landing" of a dollar with possible consequences for the banks and the debtor nations whose implications far transcended anything in the Finance Bill.

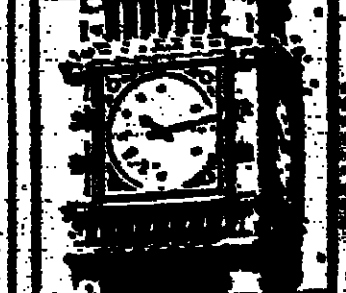
Enoch Powell, who followed, acquitted the Government of the charge of forswearing monetarism but confessed to some puzzle about the progress of the battle with inflation.

If, as they claimed, this was something achieved through deliberate policy choice, why was it happening so slowly? In the best Finance Bill tradition, he'd been burrowing in the small print, and by adding together figures on borrowing from banks and the issue of notes, he thought he would have found the clue. From 1980 to 1982, the total had been down 10 per cent, then it had turned up again.

The government, he feared, had been trying to have "a certain amount of inflation, not too little, not too much." But salvation was not to be found down that road. It wouldn't help, he said, it wouldn't boost productivity, it wouldn't even bring down unemployment.

Instability in the value of money was an evil, a fraud by government on the people, from which no good economic result could ever flow.

A speech, in other words, from a certain amount of old-fashioned fundamentalist foreboding; and a suitably chastening note, perhaps, on which to confront the summer.



David McKie

The start of a long, chill summer

We are entering, by that period of the parliamentary year about which the Leader of the House, John Biffen, was warning the other day, a time when the business of the Commons is only distantly attractive when it is not unattractive and discount set in, turning sometimes (as June gives way to July) to tediousness, fatigue and faction.

There will be evenings, of course, when the sun shines, and almost everyone is on the terrace, the champagne flows, strawberries are profusely consumed, and the river boats pass serenely by their congregations grating gamely to a music we cannot hear.

In those days it will seem a particular burden, perhaps, that some should still be in committee room sweating over the cluttered intricacies of the Finance Bill.

But though the condemned will complain, they will not really mind so very much. This is not work that attracts the scholarly, analytical, little Funtian about it.

The pyrotechnicians — the Heaths and Pym and Priors who sit up the immediate Budget debate — have left the scene, and the technicians come into their own, as they were already doing in the initial phase of the committee stage taking on the floor of the House, opened in the Commons yesterday.

You could not, of course, miss the rumbustious political edge in Roy Hattersley's speech. Though the Tories endlessly tried to lure him

away into the bogs and marshes of top rate taxation and mortgage interest relief, the shadow Chancellor stuck doggedly to his theme: the Government's characteristic readiness, from its meanness on children's policy, its slowness of VAT on Births, Marriages and Deaths, to impose privations on the poor while doing very nicely by the rich.

The Chancellor, too, is a man who likes a political scrap, but though he sat there for a while looking bored, there was no speaking role for him yesterday. The Government's attitude to the hands of the Chief Secretary, the loyal trudging Peter Rees, the chairman of the Treasury select committee, Terence Higgins, got by his standards, quite abusive with Mr Rees' insistence that despite the current commitments of the spring, the Government's policies remained unshifting.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

SAS man on secrets charges

AN SAS colonel yesterday admitted six charges of keeping more than 150 documents contrary to the Official Secrets Act. Colonel Richard Lea, aged 51, pleaded guilty at a court martial at Chelsea Barracks, London and was severely reprimanded.

The documents, some said to relate to SAS operations in Ulster, were found at his home in Tunbridge Wells, Kent, when he was defence and military attaché at the British Embassy in Oman.

Social security strike goes on

STAFF at a social security office which closed last week after a claimant was stabbed remained on strike yesterday. The workers at the office in Regency Street, London, want more security guards and fewer people allowed in the waiting room.

A spokesman for the Civil and Public Services Association said that the chances for agreement were good but that the office was unlikely to reopen until Thursday.

'Human shield' PCs honoured

SIX policemen who shielded WPC Yvonne Fletcher as she was dying after being shot outside the Libyan People's Bureau in London a year ago were awarded high commendations by the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, Sir Kenneth Newman, yesterday.

The citation said the officers showed extreme bravery and "placed themselves quite deliberately in the line of fire."

Owen stars

A NAVAL training officer yesterday reprimanded five recruits who were rescued from cliffs after being spotted by the Social Democrats' leader, Dr David Owen.

They were stuck at Wembury, near Plymouth, after trying to climb a cliff during leave from the gunnery school HMS Cambridge. Dr Owen alerted coastguards and helped pull the sailors to safety on Sunday.

OBITUARY

Blacklist writer

Academy Award winning writer Albert Maltz, who was one of the Hollywood Ten and spent 10 months in prison for refusing to answer questions posed by the House of Un-American Activities Committee, has died, aged 78.

Communist Party purge likely in summer

By Seamus Milne

A PURGE of the Communist Party is likely this summer if, as expected, its leadership decisively defeats opposition groups at next month's special congress.

A secret meeting of party leaders decided at the weekend to back a slate for the congress elections which would give the first time give the Eurocommunist faction a majority on the party's executive committee.

If congress delegates stick as usual to the official slate — the recommended list — Mr McLennan will no longer command majority support on his own executive.

The general secretary would be able to rely on only about 20 votes to the Eurocommunist 23.

The new recommended list would include any representatives of the opposition, which is regarded as Stalinist by the leadership and commanded about 40 per cent of the votes at the last party congress.

Those struck off include Mr Barry Williams, an official of the General Municipal and Boilermakers' Union, and Mr Kevin Haplin, chairman of the Liaison Committee for the Defence of Trade Unions — an organisation which played an important role in the agitation against the Heath Government of the early 1970s.

Among the new names on the revised recommended list are the leading Eurocommunist Mr David Greaves and Mr Monty Johnstone. The latter was attacked by a Soviet writer in the latest issue of Marxism Today as the author of a "malicious fabrication" about the USSR.

The results of delegate elections for the party congress already show a clear majority for the leadership. If mass expulsions do take place after an opposition defeat, the likelihood of a split and the creation of a new organisation — possibly around the party newspaper, the Morning Star — will increase.

Bribe charges dropped

Two corruption charges against a Manchester solicitor were dropped at Leeds Crown Court yesterday when a judge said that the evidence was too tenuous.

David Middleweek, a criminal lawyer, will still be tried on a further two charges of allegedly offering cash bribes to a drugs squad detective.

Mr Justice Taylor told the jury that he would instruct them to find Middleweek not guilty of corrupting Detective

Kinnock welcomes Livingstone choice

By Seamus Milne

Mr Neil Kinnock yesterday welcomed the selection of the Greater London Council leader, Mr Ken Livingstone, to fight the safe Labour seat of Brent East in North-West London at the next general election.

"I would be happy to work with him in Parliament, there is no problem there," the Labour leader said on a visit to Widnes in Cheshire.

"I think Mr Livingstone has considerably enhanced his reputation in recent months when taking realistic stands on a number of issues, notably the Government's attack on the GLC."

Mr Livingstone was selected on Sunday at a meeting of Brent East Labour Party's general committee.

His candidature faces a legal challenge from the sitting MP, Mr Reg Fresson.

Last week Mr Fresson issued a writ in the High Court against Labour's national executive committee for failing to stop the reselection process until alleged malpractices in the local party had been investigated.

He is also seeking an injunction to prevent the NEC from confirming Mr Livingstone's candidature at its next meeting on May 22.

Mr Kinnock said yesterday: "In view of the unanimous decision taken by the executive committee on the question of Brent East, I think that the procedure will simply continue."

The executive has heard the submissions of Mr Fresson. Clearly they have given all the necessary considerations."

Mr Fresson does not claim malpractices during the reselection process, but says that "the situation leading up to it made it impossible to conduct in a fair manner."

Alan Travis adds: Mr Roy Hattersley, the shadow chancellor, last night effectively killed off Mr Kinnock's hopes of a post for a new housing aid allowance by telling the Commons that the Labour Party had no intention of abolishing mortgage tax relief.

Police seek confidence

By Stephen Cook

The restoration of public confidence in the system of investigating complaints against the police is a prime objective of the new Police Complaints Authority, its chairman, Sir Cecil Clothier, said yesterday.

The authority would supervise police conduct of the most important complaints investigations. "The crucial thing is not who does it but who controls it," he said. If we had our own investigative staff we would be very large and cumbersome, and you would still need policemen.

"I think people will be satisfied; we will make it our business to be satisfied with our performance. The authority is a full-time body of independent, highly professional people chosen for their competence and ability."

He warned that thorough supervision could result in delays, already a common cause of dissatisfaction in complaints investigations.

As well as supervising all complaints involving death or injury, and some where actual bodily harm or the public interest is involved, the PCA will also have to give its approval for a local police authority to exercise its power to suspend a chief constable for inefficiency.

The provision was introduced by the Government after threats by the authority to suspend a chief officer over the policing of the miners' strike.

The authority also retains the power of the Police Complaints Board, which it will take issue with a chief constable over disciplinary action after a complaint.

Teachers appeal to parents

Unions in Richmond are seeking parents' support in their pay claim in return for a pledge over disruptive action. John Fairhall reports.

PARENTS in Richmond upon Thames, Surrey, are being invited to support the teachers' pay case in return for a union pledge to try to prevent disruptive action in local schools after half-term.

They are being asked to attend one of eight neighbourhood meetings in May organised by the borough Federation of Parent and School Associations, at which the teachers' case will be explained to parents by parents, with representatives of all the teacher and head teacher unions there to answer questions.

The special offer comes from the local union secretaries, who have already agreed with their local parents' organisations that Richmond teachers will not strike before half term.

No-strike deals have been struck between several local education authorities and

unions, but Richmond is believed to be the first where the deal offered is between teachers and local parents.

Representatives of all the Richmond parent and school associations met their local teacher union secretaries at the end of March to discuss the teachers' pay position.

"Two things emerged," said one of the parents' federation members, Mrs Pat Welch. "Parents had not appreciated how good a pay case the teachers had. Some of us were astounded to find that a scale 1 teacher could be paid the same as a newly appointed traffic warden."

Leaders of the parents' federation later agreed with local teachers that there would be no strikes until half term in Richmond schools, and that parents' organisations would put out information on the pay position to all 18,500 parents.

Asked why Richmond had pursued a unique parent-teacher approach, the local National Union of Teachers secretary, Mr Norman Radley, said it was the smallest of the 104 local education authorities. "We work for a first-class authority and have good parents. Teachers have worked closely with the Liberal-controlled committee as we did with the Tories before. Locally we know each other."

One worry for Richmond parents was how teachers were going to be recruited, said Mr Jon Garnett, the borough's representative of the National Association of Head Teachers. "We're concerned about the number of young teachers who have left our schools in the last few months."

"It may be as many as 10 or 12, mostly in the maths or computing areas."

John Fairhall



Pupil back 10 weeks after transplant

Karen Grimsdale (left) and Andria Laurie (right) welcoming nine-year-old Pamela Owen back to school yesterday, 10 weeks after a heart transplant. Her mother, Mrs Sylvia Owen, of Prinsted Walk, Fareham, Hampshire, said: "We never expected her to be back at school so soon, but the doctors

have given her the all clear." Pamela, who goes to Kanvilles School, Fareham, is the youngest patient to have had the operation at Papworth Hospital, Cambridge. She said she felt brilliant after the operation and told other patients: "Don't worry, you don't feel a thing."

Homeless, jobless and told to move

David Hencke on new regulations and (below) the resentful but defiant nomads determined to stay somehow

BRITAIN is divided into 131 bed and breakfast zones for social security purposes under regulations which came into effect yesterday. The changes for 85,000 homeless, young unemployed under the age of 26 could also affect another 95,000 unemployed people between the ages of 26 and 65. From yesterday everybody seeking new accommodation will have to find it within limits varying between £40 and £70 a week — including £3.70 to cover all meals except breakfast. Newly unemployed people under the age of 26 will also from yesterday be able to stay only two, four, or eight weeks in different areas before they must move on.

YOUNG, unemployed homeless people warned the Government yesterday that they would sleep rough rather than move from their home towns once they are evicted under new social security regulations which came into force yesterday. Hundreds of young people travelled from the North-east to London yesterday to protest against rules which mean that all unemployed under the age of 26 will have to leave their present bed and breakfast accommodation within the next eight

From now until July 30 a succession of people will also be evicted from bed and breakfast accommodation as social security payments are ceased. From May 13 people under the age of 26 will cease to receive social security for existing board and lodging in the whole of Devon and Cornwall, Dyfed, Anglesey, Caernarfon, Ceredigion, Dorset, the Isle of Wight, Boston, Skegness, Grimsby, Bridlington, Scarborough, Bedale, North Shields, Berwick on Tweed, Southport, Blackpool, Lancaster, the Lake District, the Isle of Thanet and Sussex, and the East Anglian coast. From May 27 this will spread inland to Suffolk,

weeks. They will receive social security to cover their rent only if they move from town to town every two, four, or eight weeks. At the same time payments for rent are being cut from up to £12.50 a night to between £3.50 and £6.50 a night in hotels. Mr Malcolm Bain, a 24-year-old divorced father of two, who faces eviction on May 27 from a bed and breakfast hotel in Stockton-on-Tees, said: "Not only are they taking away our right to have somewhere to stay,

Cambridgeshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Bedfordshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Wiltshire, Swamsea and Cardiff, Mid-Wales, all the East and West Midlands except Birmingham, Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Scotland except Glasgow. From June 24, Birmingham, Greater Manchester, Glasgow and London will be included. From July 30 all people over the age of 26 living in more expensive board and lodging will have to move to cheaper accommodation.

RIGHT: Young people from Cleveland who may soon be homeless put their complaints to Mr Michael Meacher. Picture by Frank Martin



but they are, by making us move on all the time, stopping us from registering with a doctor, and taking away our right to vote. "If they think they can stop me seeing my children by making me leave Stockton, where I have lived nearly all my life, they are mistaken. Mr Shayne Dixon, aged 22, who has lived in Stockton since he was two, and is also divorced, said: "There is no way I can go back home. The only way I can see to stay in Stockton is to get my

girlfriend pregnant, which I don't want to do. Mr Dixon left school with five CSE passes and was made redundant while on an apprenticeship course. Mr Bernard Carr, co-ordinator of the charity Shelter's office in Cleveland, said yesterday: "We have been overwhelmed by the response from young people. "We held meetings to tell them about the changes, and we had between 80 and 500 people turning up. One group from Redcar and Saltburn insisted on coming down to London today. They estimate that there are 800 young people in the two towns living in bed and breakfast accommodation. Mr Carr said there was evidence that landlords were already saying that they would not accommodate anyone under the age of 26, or were converting double rooms to take six people at the new lower rates. One of the MPs whom a delegation of the young homeless met was Mr Michael Meacher, Labour spokesman on the social services.

Barrister guilty of strike offence

A London barrister who supported the miners' strike by taking part in street collections was guilty of a criminal offence, two High Court judges ruled yesterday in a decision which will affect other collectors arrested in London during the dispute. Mr James Wood was arrested in Clerkenwell, London, last June and charged with collecting money in a public place without a permit from the Metropolitan Police commissioner. Lord Justice May, sitting with Mr Justice Kennedy, said that the Clerkenwell stipendiary magistrate who dismissed the charge in November, on the grounds that the Home Secretary could not delegate to the police commission his power to grant licences "was wrong in law. The judges allowed a police appeal and sent the case back to the magistrate with a direction to convict. The judge said the Street Collection (Metropolitan Police District) Regulations of 1979, had given the Home Secretary power to set up a regulatory system, but that did not mean that Parliament had intended that he should himself operate it "on the ground," said the judge.

They refused to certify that the case raised a legal point of public importance which ought to be considered by the House of Lords. Later Mr Wood said: "This court has, over the last two months, restricted the right of people to sign on the highway. It has said, in this case and a previous ruling, that the only legitimate use that can be made of the highway is to pass and re-pass. This has seriously restricted the liberties of the subjects of this country. It is sad that people have been criminalised for their support for striking miners." About 500 similar cases were awaiting trial in the capital. The National Council for Civil Liberties called for a change in the laws governing street collections. Miss Barbara Cohen, its legal adviser, said: "Today's decision leaves the law in a very unsatisfactory state, especially in London, where there is no structure of public accountability to challenge the police commissioner's decisions on granting licences. The NCCIL will be proposing legislation to provide a general right to collect for charity in the street or a public place which would require reasons to be given, with right of appeal, whenever that right is restricted or prohibited."

25th man admits part in car ring

The 25th man concerned in a series of car thefts worth £200,000 pleaded guilty at the Old Bailey yesterday, ending a series of trials on charges of stealing or receiving vehicles. The trials followed a two-year investigation by Scotland Yard officers into the thefts, mainly from car hire firms. The police operation — code named Hummingbird — led to the recovery of 28 cars, mostly new Fords, said Mr Justice Lovell-Pank, prosecuting. Police inquiries began in January 1983 into what was believed to be an insurance swindle when three stolen cars were found at a garage in Waltham Abbey, Essex. Detective Inspector Brian Tuckwood and his men — all commended by Judge Michael Argyle QC for their "painstaking work" — realised that a much larger racket was involved. Vehicles were "farmed out" to receivers all over the UK from the gang's base in Liverpool, said Mr Lovell-Pank. The cars were given "facelifts," including respraying and false identities, before being sold. In the investigation Mr Tuckwood enlisted the help of police forces in Liverpool, Hertfordshire, Essex, Dorset, and Scotland. Vehicles were obtained from hire firms, using false driving licences. With the help of dozens of log books stolen from a Liverpool car dealer the vehicles were put back on the streets within days, rebuilt and bearing false number plates, said Mr Lovell-Pank.

Pit strike 'cut crime detection'

By our Correspondent South Yorkshire's chief constable yesterday reported record crime figures for last year and blamed the policing of the miners' strike for a significant fall in his force's detection rate. Mr Peter Wright, commenting at a detection rate of 40.71 per cent compared with 49.13 per cent in 1983, said: "The diversion of police resources in response to the public order problems has been covered to some extent by the use of overtime. But this cannot compensate fully for the deleterious effect caused by the movement of police officers from their regular duties." His report to South Yorkshire's police committee shows that up to the end of 1984, 1,455 people were arrested for offences connected with the mining dispute, including arson, assaulting police, and obstructing the highway. According to his report recorded crime rose to 86,567 offences — an increase of 15.2 per cent on the previous year and the highest total on record. Mr Wright said the rise could not be wholly blamed on the strike because there was an upward trend before the dispute started. During the year offences of burglary in houses rose by 16.28 per cent and burglary offences at other premises by 21.63 per cent. Complaints against the police totalled 755 in 1984, against 726 for the previous year with 225 directly linked to the pit dispute.

Animal rights 'arson'

Animal Rights campaigners yesterday claimed to have started a £200,000 fire at a factory which produces prefabricated buildings for factory farming. The Animal Liberation Front telephoned a local radio station and said it had destroyed the factory at Wigfield, near Evesham, Worcestershire, which makes poultry houses, cattle sheds, and other prefabricated buildings in protest at battery egg production. Forensic scientists immediately began tests to discover if it was the work of arsonists. Mr Peter Jolly, the firm's managing director, said it would take three months to get the company back to full production, but it was hoped that none of the 40 employees would lose his job. He said the buildings were exported to the Middle East where they were used to produce animal protein at economic rates.

Applying for shares in British Aerospace?

BRITISH AEROSPACE

The Prospectus will appear in the national press later this week.

Beckford children taken from foster home after 'parental contact' move

Abandoning of adoption decision crucial question, counsel tells Jasmine inquiry

By Malcolm Dean

The inquiry into the death of four-year-old Jasmine Beckford was told yesterday that one question that it would need to answer was when a recommendation for the child's adoption was removed from a case conference's minutes.

Miss Presley Baxendale, counsel to the five-member inquiry said that Jasmine and her younger sister Louise were made the subject of a "place of safety" order on August 4 1981 after they had been taken to hospital.

Louise, then three months old, had a broken arm and Jasmine, aged 20 months, a broken leg.

A case conference called by the social services department of the London Borough of Brent on August 20 placed them in care and concluded that both children should be provided with long-term foster parents.

Miss Baxendale said that the original minutes also stated that the children would be "moving on a adoption in due course" but this clause had been deleted with white Tippex and she did not know when this had been applied.

Miss Baxendale said the inquiry would have to establish whether the case conference had decided to provide long-term foster parents with a view to adoption. If it had done so, had the correct procedure been followed to change this decision.

Jasmine and Louise were placed with a married couple Peter and Gay Probert as short-term foster parents in August and September 1981.

The interim care order was made a full order by Willesden Juvenile court in September 1981. The court said that it had been a most difficult case, which had given them much heart-searching.

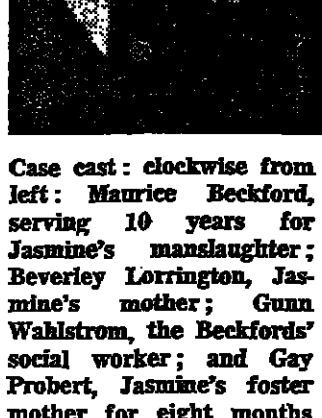
It had urged the social services department to provide the parents with contact with their children with a view to rehabilitating them with their parents.

They were Maurice Beckford, aged 25, her stepfather, now serving 10 years for the manslaughter of Jasmine, and Beverley Lorrington, also 25,

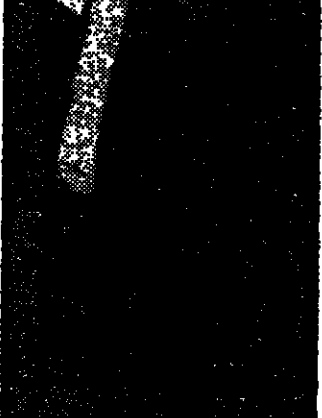


who is serving 18 months for wilful neglect of her daughter. They were convicted at the Old Bailey last month. Mr and Mrs Probert — now in their mid-forties — were informed by Brent's adoption and foster care section that they had been approved as long-term foster parents. Jasmine's mother and stepfather were opposed to long-term fostering and adoption. In their meetings with their social worker, Miss Gunn Wahlstrom, both expressed opposition.

On December 9, 1981, a review of the case decided to increase parental contact. The meeting place between parents and children was switched from the Proberts to the parents' home. The Beckfords, and Beverley Lorrington, also 25,



Rise at the end of March, 1982, and the following month both Jasmine and Louise were returned to them. Opening the inquiry's public hearing, before its chairman, Mr Louis Blum Cooper, QC, at Brent Town Hall, Miss Baxendale, QC, said the inquiry's role was to discover how the tragedy had taken place and to make recommendations to prevent the repetition of such a "horrifying incident". Turning to the visiting procedures of Jasmine's social worker and health visitor, Miss Baxendale said that the social worker, Miss Wahlstrom, saw Jasmine only once in the last 10 months of her life. Between September 1983 and July 5 1984 when Jasmine died in hospital weighing only 23lb, and having suffered multiple injuries, Miss Wahlstrom made



18 visits to Jasmine's home. There was no reply on 13 occasions. She obtained access on five occasions but only saw Jasmine once on March 12. She made six further attempts to see her and wrote five letters but never saw the child alive again. The health visitor made eight visits. There was no reply on five occasions. She gained access on three visits and saw Jasmine on April 22 1983 and possibly on June 6 1983 as well. After Jasmine and Louise had been returned to their parents there was intensive visiting from Miss Wahlstrom and a family aide. Between April 1982 and November 1982 Miss Wahlstrom made 37 visits. The case was reviewed in May and September 1982 and a case conference called on November 9 when the children were removed from the register of children who had suffered non-accidental injuries.

Jasmine started nursery school in January 1983 and in April, following a further review Brent's social services department decided to apply to have the care order revoked. This was refused by Harlesden magistrates on June 22 1983.

From June 7 to the end of the summer term Jasmine did not attend nursery school. An education welfare officer visited the home and was told that they did not want a place although Jasmine did return from three days in September 1983. She then stopped.

A Brent family aide who had been helping the Beckfords left in September 1983 and was not replaced. Jasmine was seen by Miss Wahlstrom on September 8 1983 but was only seen on one other occasion — March 12 — before her death.

The case was reviewed by the social services department on December 6 1983, five days before Lorrington had her third child — her second by Beckford.

Miss Baxendale said that it was only after Jasmine had died that the social services department learned that Maurice Beckford was not her father. Until then both Beckford and Lorrington had insisted that she was their child.

Counsel said the inquiry would have to examine whether ethnic considerations played a part.

The Beckfords were of West Indian origin. Miss Wahlstrom was Swedish but had lived in England for many years. Mrs Probert was English and her husband Anglo-Asian.

The inquiry was set up by Brent council in conjunction with the Department of Health and Social Security. Brent district health authority is contributing to the costs.

Lawyers for six separate parties will make opening statements today when the first witness, the pathologist who examined Jasmine, is also expected to give evidence. Public hearings are expected to last two months.

Warning of strike over GCHQ sackings

By a Correspondent

Civil Service trade unions were poised last night for an all-out strike if nine union rebels at the Government communications headquarters in Cheltenham are sacked.

The nine resigned from their unions 12 months ago, but rejoined recently as a protest against what they claimed were unreasonable management attitudes. Earlier this month they were warned that unless they resigned from the outlaws unions a second time their positions would be reviewed.

Now letters are being sent out telling them that unless they resign from their unions within five working days they will face disciplinary action.

Last night the Council of Civil Service Unions said that the Civil Service would be called out on strike if any of the nine were sacked.

Mrs Nancy Duffin, leader of the unions in Cheltenham, said the Council of Civil Service Unions have made their position clear. If any GCHQ workers are sacked for being union members, their wages will be made up in full and they will be called out on strike.

So far only one of the nine workers, employed at the network's Taunton outpost, have received a letter from the establishment officer, Mr Donald Chidgey, telling them to resign.

About 100 people still working for GCHQ have refused to resign from their unions, and the management are transferring them to other branches of the Civil Service.

They are all that remain of about 350 workers who refused to sign away their union rights in return for £1,000 after the Government banned unions at GCHQ just over a year ago.

Richard Norton-Taylor added: "Tom King, the Employment Secretary, is expected to tell leaders of four Civil Service unions today that the Government will refuse to take its average 4.9 per cent pay offer to civil servants to arbitration."

The Civil and Public Services Association, the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, the Inland Revenue Staff Federation, and the First Division Association have formally asked that the offer should be taken to the Civil Service arbitration tribunal.

They point to a statement by Mr King that the Government's refusal last year to take Civil Service pay to arbitration did not imply that it would rule out this procedure in the future. They also point out that the Government has urged teachers' unions to go to arbitration.

The Government has made it clear that it is opposed to arbitration as a matter of principle for the public sector, and some union leaders believe that ministers use it as an option for propaganda purposes.

The Society of Civil and Public Servants has refused to ask for arbitration on the grounds that the request would mislead their members into believing that something positive could emerge from it.

Time helps Labour cause



THE LOCAL ELECTIONS

THE prospect of Labour retaining control of Nottinghamshire in this week's local elections appeared remote a few months ago in the heat of the miners' strike.

The county, with Britain's second largest coalfield, swung convincingly to the Conservatives at the last general election when thousands of pitmen made an historic breakthrough. Seven of the 10 parliamentary constituencies are held by the Tories, including Sherwood, the county's largest mining seat.

The refusal of the majority of the county's 30,000 miners to join the strike denied victory to Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, and his associates. This reinforced Conservative optimism as this year's campaign began rolling.

To compound Labour's gloom, and raise Tory spirits further, there was the unknown factor of pitmen preparing to make the ultimate sacrifice by contracting out of the political levy. Only 265 Nottinghamshire miners had opted out before the strike, according to figures submitted to the government's certification officer.

"Now the union says around 3,500 have completed 'disaffiliation' forms, although Tories put the figure much higher."

A senior Conservative councillor told his Labour opponents this month: "If this election had been held in March you'd have lost."

They did not disagree. The implication was clear — Labour, which regained control of Nottingham in 1981, could hang on. Time and Labour's improved standing in the national poll could prove a great healer.

The parties cannot put that bitter dispute to one side. Mrs Carol Minkley, lead of the Conservative group, which needs 13 gains to take control of the 88-member council says: "It's always bubbling under the surface."

Three months ago it would have been very helpful to us politically. You probably won't believe me, but I have never looked at the issue in political terms."

Other Tories certainly have. Mr Andrew Stewart, the Sherwood MP and member of Bilthorpe miners' welfare, who is nursing a 688 majority, is adamant that many miners at the 10 pits in his constituency have made the final break with Labour.

"Their ties with the party have already been broken."

Of Labour's 55 councillors, 33 represent mining areas and eight are pitmen although the leadership says only two were on strike. One of them, Mr Gordon Skinner, is the brother of Dennis, MP for Bolsover.

Mr Don Concanon, Labour MP for Mansfield, in the heart of the coalfield, said: "I'm surprised and heartened by the way the strike has been forgotten. The thing to remember about this county is that you can persuade Nottingham people but you can't order them and that's the case of the lessons of the strike."

The Alliance, fighting 79 of the 88 seats, faces an uphill struggle in a county with little tradition of Liberalism.

Peter Hetherington on how shifting attitudes after the miners' strike will play a crucial role in deciding the results in Nottinghamshire

NEWS IN BRIEF

Union poll on political fund begins

THE Iron and Steel Trades Confederation has become the second union to start balloting its members over continuing its political fund, writes Patrick Wintour.

It started sending out voting forms to its members yesterday, and the bulk of the balloting will be held at workplaces between 7 and May 16, with the result expected at the end of the month.

At present 40,000 of the union's 44,000 members are entitled to contribute to the political fund do so.

The National Communication Union, formerly the Post Office Engineering Union, has announced that it is holding its ballot next month, with workplace balloting completed by May 24. The union is allowing members to vote by post. A result is not expected until July. Just over 90,000 of its 130,000 members paid the political levy in 1983.

The print union Sogat '82 completed its ballot on Friday and a result is expected shortly.

Poll shows Irish favour neutrality

SIXTY-FOUR per cent of people in the Irish Republic believe the country should maintain its neutrality and not join any military alliance at any time, according to a poll published yesterday.

The survey comes at a time when the neutrality debate has surfaced once again amid fears that the Republic could be edged into some sort of defence alliance with its Common Market partners. Yesterday's poll, carried out by the Market Research Bureau of Ireland, and commissioned by the Irish Times, involves a sample of 1,000 people questioned last week at 80 centres throughout the country.

Roof-top protest delays trial

A ROOF-top protest by Welsh language campaigners delayed the start of a court case at Abergele, Clwyd, yesterday, where 39 members of the Welsh Language Society were charged with causing £3,882 damage to government offices buildings in Colwyn Bay earlier this year.

The two demonstrators unfurled a large banner urging the Government to invest greater resources in Welsh teaching. Police officers climbed to the roof and persuaded them to come down. The case started in the afternoon and continues today. Bits five THL.

Equity's leaders thwart SA attack

By Paul Brown

THE executive council of Equity, the actors' union, refused yesterday to allow members to debate a motion of no confidence over its handling of South African issues.

The leaders effectively backed Mr Derek Bond, the president, who resisted calls for his resignation on Sunday because he has worked in South Africa. Ms Vanessa Redgrave proposed an emergency motion of no confidence in the executive and in the standing orders committee when he took the chair yesterday.

Mr Bond adjourned the conference for 15 minutes and the executive met and voted 22-10 that the motion was out of order. Mr Geoffrey Edwards, standing orders committee chairman, said that it could only be taken as a late motion if the executive approved.

However, Mr Bond did not return to the chair again and left the conference. He had to go to take part in The Cabinet Mole, at the Orchard Theatre, Dorset. It was said later, Mr Nigel Davenport and Mr John Barron, the vice-presidents, took over as chairmen for the rest of the day.

The annual conference ended last night, leaving the executive council to meet today to discuss the call for Mr Bond's resignation. He has refused to go because of his rights under the union's constitution to hold political views without them interfering with his professional life. He is due to serve another 14 months.

The council is not bound by conference resolutions if it feels it is in the best interests of members "not to do so". The executive is expected to back Mr Bond by 2-1, as it did yesterday.



Protesters make their point by pushing a placard in front of Mr Tony Benn as he goes into the Crumlin Road courthouse

Benn denounces supergrass trials after visit to Belfast court

From Paul Johnson in Belfast

Supergrass trials involving the use of uncorroborated accomplice evidence were political trials which corrupted the system of justice, Mr Tony Benn said yesterday after visiting two Belfast courtrooms.

Mr Benn, the Labour MP for Chesterfield, had been invited to Northern Ireland by relatives of people implicated by supergrasses, spent the morning at the Crumlin Road courthouse.

He watched part of the trial of 27 men implicated in crimes ranging from murder to

membership of the Irish National Liberation Army by Mr Harry Kierpatrick, a convicted murderer.

Mr Benn and Mr Jeremy Corbyn, Labour MP for Islington North, then paid a visit to the trial of 25 men accused of offences ranging from murder to membership of the Ulster Volunteer Force, as a result of evidence supplied by William "Budgie" Allen.

Mr Benn said: "They are political trials, they are mass trials. The Diplock courts without juries are wrong. The use of supergrasses who are themselves subject to all sorts of pressures and offers by the police is deeply corruptive of the system of justice. It is a completely unacceptable system and cannot really produce a fair trial."

Critics of the trials point to an increasingly low conviction rate and the marked tendency for those supplying the evidence to retract at a later stage. The RUC defends the use of supergrasses — or converted terrorists as it prefers to call them — by saying that lives have been saved and confusion has been created among paramilitary ranks.

Setbacks for print union in technology disputes

By Patrick Wintour, Labour Staff

The National Graphical Association print union has received further setbacks in its two key provincial press disputes over the terms of introducing new technology. The disputes could determine whether the NGA can retain control of typesetting work.

At the Wolverhampton Express and Star, management has appointed 10 non-union compositors to replace NGA members more than 60 of whom have been sacked for refusing to co-operate with new technology. The National Union of Journalists chapel has twice

rejected requests from the union's head office not to co-operate with direct input while NGA members remain sacked. The NUJ emergency committee will today bear a request from leftwingers that the union should back the minority of the chapel willing to withdraw co-operation from direct input and thereby risk dismissal.

Almost all editorial content is now set by direct input. The NGA at Wolverhampton is seeking a joint closed shop agreement with the general print union, Sogat '82, in the classified advertising department. At the Kent Messenger,

where 144 NGA members were dismissed a fortnight ago, the NUJ chapel yesterday voted to co-operate with management's attempt to produce a weekly paper at an unnamed firm of printers.

The first paper since the NGA strike began was produced last Friday and management plans to produce another this week. Management claims that the dispute over the introduction of the first stage of direct input has so far cost £200,000. Members of Sogat have voted to distribute the paper.

The NGA struck a fortnight ago after talks broke down over the introduction of computerised equipment in the advertising sales and accounts department. The talks collapsed after the NGA national council adopted a hard-line policy on the introduction of new technology.

The NGA was previously willing to allow equipment to be brought in and then negotiate the terms of its use stage by stage.

NGA members are now being instructed to strike if management attempts to introduce equipment without first concluding an agreement on direct input allowing NGA compositors to transfer to editorial and advertising departments.

Breath test plea rejected

A PERSON is legally required to provide two breath specimens for police investigating a traffic incident, even if he was not driving the vehicle, the High Court ruled yesterday.

Two judges dismissed an appeal by Mr Stefan Henryk Stepniwski, the former owner of a car involved in an accident, against his conviction of failing to provide a specimen without reasonable excuse.

The vehicle's change of ownership had not been registered when police went to Mr Stepniwski's home and alleged he had been involved in an accident.

Lord Justice May, sitting with Mr Justice Nolan, said Mr Stepniwski denied all knowledge of the accident, and explained that he had sold the Chrysler car involved and now drives a yellow Mini.

The judge said the description of the driver in the accident fitted Mr Stepniwski almost perfectly.

Mr Stepniwski, of Alfred House, 11, Kingsland Road, Hackney, East London, refused to take a breath test at his home.

At Hackney police station he gave a specimen of breath, which was under the legal limit. He failed to give a proper specimen when asked to take a second test.

Mr Stepniwski was fined £50 and had his licence endorsed at Old Street Magistrates' Court on March 5 last year.

Upholding the conviction, Lord Justice May said Mr Stepniwski had not established a reasonable excuse for failing to give a specimen.

He added: "Prosecuting authorities should consider very carefully whether or not it is an appropriate case in which to prosecute."

Coal board scrutinises Yorkshire manpower

By Malcolm Fishers

The National Coal Board is making a detailed assessment of its manpower in the four Yorkshire areas with the first data has been fixed for a further meeting.

One pit in the Barnsley area which will be discussed when the meeting takes place is North Gawber, where the NCB expects strong opposition to its plans.

Men at the colliery — which lost a seam during the strike — said yesterday they were expecting an announcement about their long term future.

It is thought that the board will close the colliery, where 800 men work, and announce changes throughout the Barnsley area.

Another pit rumoured to face a drop in manpower is Wolley colliery, where 1,500 men work. The board is already offering early redundancy to men over 50 at the pit.

Yorkshire will be a particularly sensitive area. It was learned yesterday that today's

meeting to discuss the colliery review procedure in the Barnsley area, the first since the strike, has been postponed. No date has been fixed for a further meeting.

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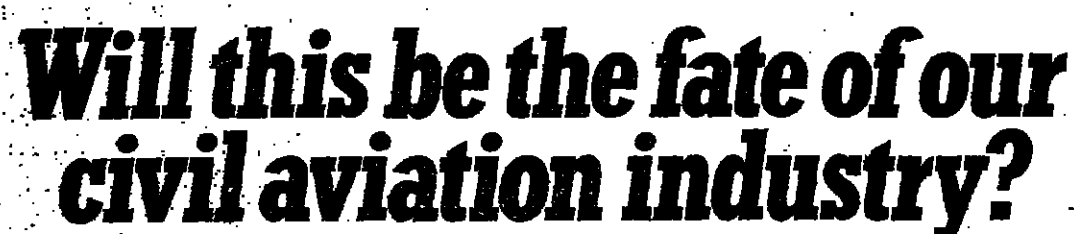
meeting to discuss the colliery review procedure in the

Peter Hetherington
on how shifting
attitudes after the
miners' strike will
play a crucial role in
deciding the results
in Nottinghamshire

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ward scrutinises
fire manpower

... look now



Not one that has had its wings clipped.

AIR UK · BRITISH AIRPORTS AUTHORITY · BRITISH AIRWAYS · BRITISH CALEDONIAN AIRWAYS · BRITISH MIDLAND AIRWAYS · DAN AIR

Rees denies change in monetary policy

FINANCE BILL

By Alan Travis
Mr Terence Higgins, a leading Tory MP and the chairman of the Treasury Select Committee, yesterday told the Commons that the Government's handling of interest rates and exchange rates amounted to a "basic change" in government policy.

He was speaking during the Second Reading debate on the Budget-enacting Finance Bill after Sir Peter Rees, the Chief Secretary to the Treasury, had rejected a select committee report by saying that interest rates would remain at the levels judged necessary to achieve the right monetary conditions. That did not represent a break with the previous policies.

Mr Roy Hattersley, the Shadow Chancellor, declared that the Labour Party had no intention of abolishing mortgage tax relief and described the Finance Bill and Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, as "the most unpopular since the war."

Mr Higgins (C. Worthing) said: "For the Government to go on maintaining that it has no view on what the exchange rate should be seems to me to be naive and unrealistic." He said that there had been very significant changes in government policy and the country had seen an evolution of government policy since 1979.

"Quite clearly the Government is now intervening in markets by the use of interest rates to achieve exchange rates it feels consistent with economic policies."

"Really we do not have a monetary policy any more. It's not possible to have a monetary policy and an interest rate policy. We now have an interest rate policy."

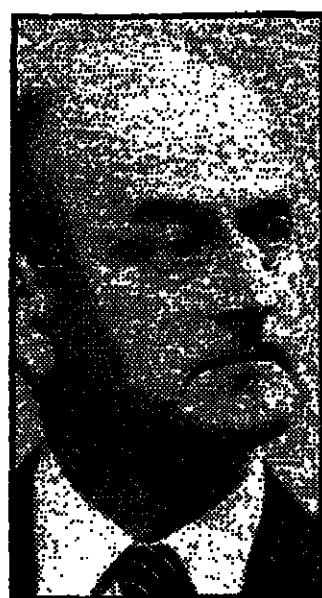
Mr Higgins also said that the Finance Bill did not deal with the most pressing problem, namely the likely "hard landing" and collapse of the pound.

"That is more significant than the measures in the Finance Bill."

He said a contingency plan was needed to deal with that situation which involved a co-ordinated reduction of interest rates according to where the money goes and to obviate the need for a further rise in US interest rates.

Mr Higgins also complained there had been insufficient time to debate budget changes in national insurance contributions.

It would seem that by abolishing the upper limit on em-



Mr Higgins: 'Not possible'

players' contributions no rebate was to be given in future for those firms who had opted out of the government scheme.

"We shall now have three levels at which there is a deterrent for people taking on overtime or higher paid employment."

He said his committee could see no distinction between employment contributions and a straight payroll tax, which is an attack on jobs.

Mr Rees said that he would not be dismayed if the budget was classed as dull. It was more important that it was right for the circumstances of this year.

"It may not dazzle, but nor will it alarm. I hope it will reassure the country that its financial affairs are in firm and competent hands."

He emphasised that recent policy measures did not reflect any change in policy as the select committee had suggested, rather demonstrated "landings" and collapse of the pound's exchange rate.

"The fall in sterling in January posed a clear threat to the ultimate objective of falling inflation. The Government had to react to this in order to maintain sound monetary conditions and has taken firm measures to demonstrate that its public sector borrowing and monetary objectives would be met."

"Interest rates will remain at the levels which are judged necessary to achieve the right monetary conditions. This does not represent a break with

previous policies. As the Chancellor explained in his budget speech the precise combination of monetary growth and exchange rates necessary to keep our financial policy on track must be a matter of judgment."

During his speech in the debate Mr Hattersley said the Labour Party had no intention of abolishing mortgage relief. "We will continue to make that clear as the Conservative Party continues to repeat the falsehood. There is no such intention."

Mr Hattersley was challenged several times during the debate to state what the highest marginal rate of tax would be under a Labour government.

He said he could not say. "Such a question is preposterous. The idea that the Opposition might find itself able to introduce the budget of 1988 in April 1985 is just schoolboy humour. I can tell you through the back of my hand that the richest 14 to 15 per cent have enjoyed massive tax cuts in the last six years and the poorest 30 per cent have paid even more in taxes."

He accused the Government of "bias against the low wage earner" and said it had a unique record in helping the poor to get richer while the rich got poorer.

Mr Hattersley denounced the Finance Bill as trivial and claimed that its so-called job creation measures would not even scratch the surface of unemployment.

The bill was far more likely to increase unemployment than reduce it when it was taken against a background of high interest rates, a cut in the public sector borrowing requirement and a tightening of monetary policy.

The Finance Bill was the "product of an inadequate and uniquely unpopular budget brought in by an inadequate and uniquely unpopular Chancellor."

The changes in national insurance contributions, which created three new poverty traps, demonstrated the bias of the Conservative Government against the low wage earner. A worker on 10 times average earnings was now paying 33 per cent less in income tax and national insurance contributions compared to 1979/80, while the married worker on average earnings with two dependent children was paying 3.1 per cent more.

The Government has a unique record, a record not duplicated in the last 150 years, a record of taking from the poor and giving to the rich.

Call for inquiry on GLC abolition defeated

HOUSE OF LORDS

THE GOVERNMENT last night in the Lords defeated an Opposition proposal to set up an inquiry into the future of services now run by the Greater London Council and Metropolitan Councils.

A three-line Government whip ensured victory on the first day of a marathon committee stage of the Local Government Bill which scraps the authorities.

The Environment Minister in the Lords, Lord Elton, urged peers to reject the Opposition-Alliance amendment which he said was "not

merely absurd — it is a recipe for total chaos and absolute breakdown."

But Opposition peers rejected Lord Elton's charge that the proposal, supported by independent peers and the Bishop of Liverpool, was a "wrecking" amendment which would overturn the principle of the Local Government Bill, which was being considered in committee yesterday.

Baroness Birk, for the Opposition, said the amendment sought in no way to deny the Second Reading of the bill or to delay the timetable for the abolition of the authorities set out in the measure.

"This is an unusual request at this time. It is unique to ask for an inquiry during the passage of a bill but it is a unique bill."

"We have to find a way of trying to improve what, at the moment, is really a completely chaotic situation. The Government has not held an inquiry and it has never been known in recent times for a major reorganisation of this sort to take place without an inquiry or indeed a Royal Commission preceding it."

Lord Evans of Cloughton, for the Liberal Party, said the Government had offered no light on the future provision of services and an inquiry was a means of correcting this. "Surely the Government should be willing to provide some justification for their bill by accepting an independent objective inquiry."

Lord Diamond, for the SDP, said the Lords had "a duty" to improve the bill.

The Bishop of Liverpool, David Sheppard, said: "I would not have put my name to the amendment if I believed it to be a wrecking amendment or a frivolous amendment. I think the bill is a blemish which fires at the target and hits a great many passers by."

Mr Norman Tebbit, the Trade and Industry Secretary, told his Chingford, Essex, constituency last night that there was public support for the abolition of the GLC. "Ken Livingstone knows that the game is up and that this time next year he and his Marxist cronies will be out of a job — that's why he has been hawking himself around to get adopted as a Labour candidate for Parliament," said Mr Tebbit.



Lord Evans: 'No light'

SIZEWELL

Inquiry cost £2.4m

THE COST of the Sizewell inquiry into whether Britain's first pressurised water reactor should be built in Suffolk has risen to £2,407,000 up to the end of March, the Commons was told yesterday.

The Sizewell B inquiry, which was chaired by Sir Frank Layfield, QC, lasted 340



Mr Goodlad

days and took evidence from 120 witnesses, setting a record for the length of public inquiries. It ended on March 7.

The chairman is now sifting through the evidence and is expected to publish his final report towards the end of the year.

Mr Alastair Goodlad, Junior Energy Minister, said during energy questions that the final cost figure would only become public when the inspector com-

ULSTER

Loophole blocked

THE GOVERNMENT yesterday moved to block a loophole discovered at the eleventh hour in new laws to stop stationing in Northern Ireland elections.

Dr Rhodes Boyson, the Northern Ireland Minister, yesterday told the Commons that out-of-date medical cards issued by the Northern Ireland General Health Services Board before September, 1973, would not be valid in this Thursday's county council elections in the Province as proof of the voters' identity to enable him to obtain a ballot paper.

Dr Boyson said it had come to the Government's attention that there were some electors holding these medical cards issued by the predecessor of the present Central Services Agency.

"They may believe that these cards are specified documents entitling them to vote. This is not the case."

The minister said that it was not possible to estimate how many electors held these older cards and did not have any other specified document.

The Chief Electoral Officer of Northern Ireland made special arrangements over the weekend to ensure that anyone needing a new medical card could obtain one quickly and so be able to vote on Thursday.

EMPLOYMENT

'Wets' wrong

MR TONY BALDREY, MP for Banbury and the chairman of the Tory backbench employment committee, which organised a weekend conference on economic policy, yesterday rejected demands by Tory MPs for more spending in job-creating capital projects.

Mr Baldrey, who organised the conference at Templeton College, Oxford, for members of the committee, said spending vast new sums on the infrastructure might put considerable amounts of money into the pockets of contractors, "but it is doubtful how many jobs it could create."

Echoing the Prime Minister, he said: "A far more effective way to use public funds to create jobs is by the expansion of the Community Programme announced in the budget this year."

It was essential, he said, that every policy proposal should be directed to helping British business become more competitive, including stability in exchange rates. Mr Baldrey said Tory MPs at the conference had criticised the Independent peer, Lord Weinstock, for giving the impression to a Lords Select Committee last week that the rise in unemployment was due to a failure of government.

Mr Baldrey said: "It is surprising that Weinstock did not tell the committee of GEC's long record of producing more goods with fewer and fewer employees."

Tories woo young and ethnic voters

By Colin Brown

CONSERVATIVE PARTY campaign planners are about to recruit a special agent to try to win the vote of the young and the ethnic minorities in the battle for the Midlands in the next general election.

The recently appointed head of the party's campaign unit of youth and community affairs, Mr James Goodson, and the party's vice-chairman, Mr Hal Miller, regard the appointment as a vital part of their campaign to ensure that the Midlands marginals stay in Tory hands. The task of the party worker will be to recruit voters among the young and the ethnic minority groups, particularly in the Nottingham and Leicester areas.

Mr Goodson and Mr Miller, the Tory MP for Bromsgrove, in the Midlands, believe that the young represent a fertile recruiting ground because a vast number will be voting for the first time at the next general election.

Recent evidence has shown that in some constituencies the ethnic groups, particularly the Asians, can play a pivotal role in elections.

Asians show a high turn-out rate although there are signs of political alienation among some West Indians.

Mr John Gummer, the party chairman, has firmly ruled out any possibility of black sections in the Conservative Party mirroring the argument against such sections in the Labour Party. Mr Gummer has told the eth-

nic groups who support the Conservative Party that the Tories want to see coloured candidates selected by constituency associations in their own right, rather than as members representing a particular section of the community.

"Community politics" appears to have taken root in the Conservative Party, but it is a very different form to the Liberal variety. Mr Miller said: "We are trying to improve communications with members and to improve between members and the public. If you call that community politics, that is what we are trying to do but we are not saying that dealing with every paving stone is the way to gain power."

Mr Miller's intention is to do more travelling. "We have got to get out of Central Office, there are no votes to be gained in this building. We want to get out into the outside world especially as far as the minority communities are concerned in places like Nottingham and Leicester where there is a lot to be done."

CND rejected

The white-collar union Apex has voted by a 2:1 majority not to affiliate to the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. A card vote announced yesterday at its Scarborough annual conference rejected affiliation by 37,200 votes to 22,800.

EDUCATION GUARDIAN



The Ashaka Cement Company Limited

A Teaching Package

Blue Circle Industries PLC, who have interests worldwide, are seeking a married couple for the posts of Headteacher and Assistant Teacher at the Primary School of their associate company, AshakaCem, in Northern Nigeria. The school is well equipped, and provides education for the children aged between 4 and 11, of Nigerian and Expatriate Management Staff. It is run on traditional UK Primary School lines.

Applicants should have appropriate British qualifications and considerable relevant experience. The applicant for the post of Headteacher should have held a senior post in a UK Primary School.

The two year contract, which offers excellent conditions and salary, including two UK passages a year for each person and a terminal gratuity will commence in January 1986.

Further details and application forms are available from: Personnel and Training Co-ordinator, Overseas Personnel Department, Blue Circle Industries PLC, Portland House, Stag Place, London SW1E 5BJ.

to whom they should be returned by 31st May 1985. Interviews will be held in London in early September 1985.

ASSISTANT EDUCATION OFFICERS

£11,259-£12,243

Applications are invited for two posts of Assistant Education Officer, attached to the Education Department's Community Education Section and responsible, through the Senior Assistant Director, for the following areas of service:

YOUTH AND COMMUNITY

The successful applicant's responsibilities will relate to the whole range of Youth and Community Services provided by the Authority, or by voluntary groups and agencies assisted by the Authority. Such responsibilities will include the management of youth and community centres, play schemes, and the service budget, and the co-ordination of the Area Community Education Office organisation.

ADULT AND CONTINUING EDUCATION
The successful applicant's responsibilities will concentrate upon the efficient organisation and operation of the Authority's Adult Education provision at Day and Evening Centres, and for the many special features of this programme related particularly to adult literacy and basic numeracy opportunities, English as a Second Language courses, Polytechnic and University linked Access courses and the "Second Chance" programme.

Application forms, returnable by 17 May 1985 and further details may be obtained from the Director of Personnel and Management Services, Municipal Buildings, Dale Street, Liverpool L3 2JA. (051 227 2611, Ext. 700).

The City Council is an Equal Opportunity Employer and welcomes applications irrespective of race, sex, marital status or disability.

LIVERPOOL
a Socialist Council



POLYTECHNIC OF THE SOUTH BANK

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL & CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERING

Two posts of SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER II in Structural Analysis

Ref: CE 01

Applications are invited from graduate Chartered Engineers with recent industrial and/or Research experience. The posts are primarily concerned with teaching Structural Analysis on both undergraduate and technician courses. Successful applicants will also be expected to assist in the teaching of Civil Engineering Construction or Design.

Salary: Lecturer II £9,585-£13,137 p.a.
Senior Lecturer £12,215-£15,099 p.a.

Inclusive of London allowances.

Starting point depending upon previous experience.

Further particulars and application forms available from the Polytechnic of the South Bank, Borough Road, London SE1 0AA. Tel: 01-829 9889 Ext. 2355. To discuss these posts phone Mr. D. Smith on Ext. 702.

Closing date: 23rd May 1985.

The Polytechnic is an Equal Opportunities Employer

St James's and The Abbey school for girls

West Malvern, Worcestershire

Applications are invited for the post of

HEAD

from 1st January 1986 (or as soon as possible thereafter), when the present Headmistress is retiring. St James's and The Abbey is an Independent Boarding and Day School for about 200 girls, aged 9-18.

Full particulars may be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors, St James's and The Abbey, West Malvern, Worcestershire WR14 4DF.

Applications (not forms) with names of referees must be received by 17th May 1985.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH IN ENGLAND AND WALES



Lower Attaining Pupils Programme - Central Evaluation

RESEARCH OFFICER

The NFER has been commissioned by the Department of Education and Science to carry out the national evaluation of its Lower Attaining Pupils Programme. This programme, which is currently operating in 13 LEAs is aimed at providing additional educational support for lower attaining pupils, especially in their last two years of compulsory schooling.

A vacancy has arisen on the evaluation team for a Research Officer who will be required to work closely with LEAs taking part in the programme. Candidates should possess a good honours degree and experience/skills in one or more of the following:

Research or evaluation in an educational context; teaching lower attaining pupils at secondary level; curriculum development; school and classroom organisation and management.

The post will be based in Slough but will involve substantial travel throughout the country. The appointment will extend from September, 1985 to 31 March, 1987.

Salary Scale: £8,450-£10,720. Placement on scale according to qualifications and experience.

For application forms and further particulars please apply to the Personnel Officer, National Foundation for Educational Research in England and Wales, The Mere, Upton Park, Slough, Berkshire SL1 2DQ. Tel. Slough 74123.

The closing date for return of completed applications: no later than Friday, May 10, 1985.

HEAD OF PAINTING

Salary will be on a scale rising to £20,000

The National College of Art and Design

The National College of Art and Design

An Coláiste Náisiúnta Ealaíne is Deartha

Closing Date: 28th May 1985

Telephone: 712177

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from:

The Personnel Officer, National College of Art and Design, 100 Thomas Street, Dublin 8, Ireland.

American University requires a

LECTURER IN THEATRE

St Lawrence University London Programme invites applications from qualified persons to teach a course on the London Stage, to begin September, 1985. Applicants should be well versed in dramatic theory, theatre history and contemporary production practice.

Send c.v. and brief course proposals by May 14, 1985, to Dr. J. K. Grant, St Lawrence London Programme, 235 High Holborn, London WC1V 7DN.

RE-ADVERTISEMENT

PROFESSOR AND HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC AND CONTROL ENGINEERING

Salary: Grade VI £17,397 - £19,170 per annum (under review)

Applications are invited for appointment to the above post. The Department is to the forefront in Developments in Information Technology, and receives substantial funding from Industry.

Government Departments, the Manpower Services Commission, European Economic Community, and the Science and Engineering Research Council.

Applicants should have high academic qualifications, appropriate industrial or professional experience, and hold a recognised professional qualification. A successful record in securing external funding would be an advantage.

The Polytechnic would especially welcome applications from persons in industry who wish to continue and extend collaboration with industry.

An application form and further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, Sunderland Polytechnic, Langham Tower, Ryhope Road, Sunderland SR2 7EE, or telephone (0783) 76231, extension 11.

Closing date: May 17, 1985.

SUNDERLAND POLYTECHNIC

LECTURESHIPS IN ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

The department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering has received one of the largest grants to universities from the Government's new Sixth Science and Technology programme. Applications are consequently invited from candidates with post formal qualifications for number of

Lectureships in Electronic Engineering, Industrial Electronics, R.F. and/or microwave experience is additionally required.

Applicants will be expected to demonstrate that they wish to develop these skills in students, and is undertake research. Formal lecturing will be a and design work. Consultancy work is encouraged. Salary on scale £17,520 - £24,285 p.a. under review. For an exceptional candidate, one post may be filled at Senior Lecturer level (£24,285 - £27,765 p.a. under review).

Applications forms and further particulars from the Deputy Secretary, Dept. of Electronic Engineering, University of Bradford, West Yorkshire BD7 1DP. Closing date 31 May 1985.

University of Bradford

FIRCROFT COLLEGE

TWO TEMPORARY, PART-TIME POSTS (or one full-time post)

(1) Tutor in Mathematics for Adults

(2) Assistant Tutor in Politics and Social Sciences

These one-year appointments, open to renewal until June, 1986, relate to new developments in the college. The Mathematics post is for someone to

develop a new one-year modular course for adults who have little mathematical competence but high motivation to learn. The Politics and

Social Sciences post is to tutor students in Politics and Economics. The

Lecturer in range A suitable candidate with strong mathematical interests

might be able to combine his posts as a full-time appointment, at a salary of

£10,455 p.a. Candidates must be able to start by September 1, 1985. Closing date: May 31.

There is a one-year extension of the posts for students without formal

qualifications. Further details from the Bursar, Fircroft College, 1018 Bristol

Road, Selly Oak, Birmingham B29 6LJ. Tel: 021-472 9116.

Education continues on page 14

1550

OVERSEAS NEWS

Bonn fears 'spectacular' attacks during summit

WIESBADEN: Terrorists bombed businesses in two large West German cities early yesterday and authorities warned of possible "spectacular attacks" during the seven-nation summit meeting that opens in Bonn on Thursday.

Leftist extremists claimed responsibility for three overnight bomb blasts in Cologne and Düsseldorf in protest at the summit. The explosions caused extensive damage but no injuries.

Mr Heinrich Böge, president of the Federal Criminal Office, urged the public to be alert and to support

police in their efforts to thwart terrorists.

"Terrorists and their sympathisers are planning spectacular attacks to demonstrate their opposition to the political and economic system of the western world," Mr Böge said in a statement.

The leaders of seven western industrial countries will be in Bonn for the May 2-4 summit, including President Reagan, Mrs Thatcher and France's President Mitterrand, and the leaders of Japan, Canada, West Germany and Italy.

Mr Reagan is also paying a state visit to West Germany and will be in the country

from tomorrow until next Monday.

Mr Böge said bombings in the last three days in West Germany, France and Luxembourg had put authorities on the alert for more attacks during the summit.

He said incidents might not be confined to Bonn, but could affect the entire territory of West Germany and neighbouring countries.

Targets could be "persons and objects" that terrorists view as representative of the "imperialist system," including NATO.

It is understood in Bonn that 15,000 policemen will be deployed in the capital during the summit.

The early-morning bombings in West Germany went off within 10 minutes of each other at the Cologne offices of the giant chemical concern Hoechst and the Metalworkers' Employers Association, and at a branch of the Deutsche Bank in Düsseldorf. Police said the blasts caused more than 200,000 marks (£80,000) in damage.

The Revolutionary Cells—listed by the federal interior ministry as one of the most dangerous of West Germany's terrorist gangs—claimed responsibility.

In a letter they accused the seven industrial countries of wanting to "celebrate themselves in a victorious mood" in Bonn, while on the other side (the Third World), social achievements have been eroded with incredible speed and audacity.

Hoechst was accused of "influencing the lives of many people through its control of the world food markets," the Frankfurt-based company is a large producer of pesticides.

Mr Böge linked the Saturday bombing of the Paris offices of the IMF and the World Bank and Sunday's attack against a chemical company office in Luxembourg to a terrorist campaign to disrupt the summit.

The extreme French Leftist group Direct Action, in a letter received yesterday by the French news agency Agence France-Presse, claimed responsibility for planting the bomb under a car outside the IMF offices.

The blast shattered dozens of windows and seriously damaged the front of the six-story building.

A large rally is planned in Bonn on May 4, and a day-long "tribunal against the summit" is planned for May 3 in nearby Bad Godesberg.

Other groups have called for blockades of banks and other institutions representing the "capitalist system."

—AP.

Ortega meets Soviet leader

MOSCOW: The Nicaraguan President, Mr Daniel Ortega, met the Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, on Monday, and the two expressed support for a negotiated settlement of Central American tensions which they blamed on the United States.

The Nicaraguan President also signed an agreement with the Soviet Union to set up a commission to coordinate joint economic, science and technology programmes, Tass said.

Mr Gorbachev said the Soviet Union would aid Nicaragua in "resolving urgent problems of economic development, political and diplomatic support in its efforts to uphold its sovereignty."

Inflation critical to poll in Bolivia

From John Crabtree in La Paz

It is not difficult to be a millionaire in Bolivia, Latin America's poorest country. A new 500,000 peso bank note was issued last week worth about £2.50. But without a drastic slowdown in the country's runaway hyperinflation, it will be as worthless as the rest of Bolivia's banknotes in a few weeks time.

Price rises by over 700 per cent between January and the end of March, and most economists have given up speculating about what the final 1985 inflation rate will be. According to the Association of Private Businessmen, it could reach 5,000 per cent this year.

The only effective restraint on the money supply is that new notes have to be brought in from Europe on the first weekly flight from Frankfurt. Even so bank notes—worth only too literally are not worth the paper they are printed on—remain the country's third largest import item.

As consumer prices rise, the real value of wages has fallen sharply during the past two years, despite periodic adjustments. Average incomes today are barely half what they were in 1980.

Labour unrest, which exploded in March with a 16-day general strike, seems certain to boil up yet again. The Government has failed to honour the promises it made to the Confederation of Bolivian Workers to get the unions to call off the March strikes.

Against this background, Bolivians prepare to go to the polls on July 14 to elect a new president and congress. The following parties, which won the 1980 congressional election, are in the running: the 1952 revolution, but now, at 77, an ageing and ailing conservative.

Although opinion polls give General Banzer the edge, neither candidate is likely to win an outright 50 per cent-plus of the vote. This means that the newly-elected congress will have to choose Dr Silve's successor.

General Banzer's stridently nationalistic campaign was marred by his choice of running mate, Mr Eudoro Galindo, whose Fascist sympathies have been widely condemned.

The business community hopes that—whether General Banzer or Mr Paz Estenssoro wins in July—the new government will bring in tough measures to stabilise the economy and to bring down inflation.

Terrorist attacks and controversial cemetery visit overshadow meeting of Western leaders

Reagan will not let Bitburg row spoil economic summit

From Alex Brummer in Washington

President Reagan said yesterday that he was determined that the Bitburg row would not interfere with the Bonn summit, when the US will press its allies to move towards economic expansion.

His comments came on the eve of his departure for Europe tonight for a 10-day trip which includes a state visit to West Germany, the economic summit, an address at the European Parliament in Strasbourg and forays to Spain and Portugal.

Speaking in the Rose Garden of the White House, Mr Reagan hoped that the row about his intended visit to the military cemetery at Bitburg would not ruin the summit of the big seven industrial countries. He has been advised not to change his schedule by the former president, Mr Richard Nixon, and Dr Henry Kissinger.

In addition to the Bitburg upset, simmering disputes about the conduct of economic policy threatened to make the Bonn meeting a testy affair.

At a White House briefing yesterday, the Treasury Secretary, Mr Jim Baker, publicly disavowed a January accord under which the five largest industrial countries agreed to cooperate in currency intervention "if needed." The accord was reached under considerable pressure from the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Nigel Lawson, and from the West Germans.

But Mr Baker said yesterday: "I don't think the policy changed in January and, if it did, we changed it back." His comments are certain to cause anger in Europe which is looking for co-operation in foreign exchanges to solve the wild fluctuations in the value of the dollar.

Because of the Bitburg uproar the sharp differences between the US and its European trading partners about the world economy have been largely overshadowed. However, Mr Reagan will come under strong pressure in Bonn to make firm commitments to reduce the American budget deficit and to support international monetary reform.

The French are determined to push their ideas for a new international monetary conference at the Bonn meeting. The move could block the US desire to begin a new round of trade talks next year.

Mr Reagan has been strengthened in his determination to go ahead with Bitburg by support from Mr Nixon and Dr Kissinger. They will two of the most respected voices in US foreign policy.



Germany determined to carry on with graveside ceremony

From Anna Tomforde in Bonn

The West German Government, bolstered by public support for its stance and increasingly irritated by American criticism of the planned war cemetery visit on Sunday by President Reagan and Chancellor Kohl, reiterated yesterday that it would not be deterred from carrying through the controversial wreath-laying ceremony at Bitburg where among the graves are those of SS soldiers.

"I assume that the individual points of the programme will now remain unchanged. We are going to complete what we said we would do in the first place," the Government spokesman, Mr Peter Boenisch, said.

However, he indicated that Bonn remained open to suggestions concerning extension to the programme that could divert attention from the Bitburg ceremony which, it is fair to say, will be a fair with only limited access for the press.

Efforts to obtain special passes for the Bitburg ceremony remained fruitless yesterday, with journalists being told that coverage would be pooled. It was unlikely that anyone other than the White House press corps and German television would be allowed there.

On the controversy which is threatening to overshadow the entire visit, Mr Reagan, who begins tomorrow, is intended "to honour the dead of all countries" and not just the soldiers buried at Bitburg.

Even if someone who is lying there is no worse punishment than death," Mr Boenisch said. He added that the emotional debate about the issue in the United States was an insult to the people of Bitburg, a US garrison town, which was a symbol of German-American friendship.

In an example of the great lengths to which the Government has gone in defending the visit, Mr Boenisch cited results of the last three elections before Hitler's rise to power: more than 50 years ago which showed that "the people of Bitburg more than in almost any other town had opposed the Nazis' rise."

Mr Boenisch dismissed reports that some of the 49 SS soldiers buried at Bitburg had taken part in the SS massacre at Oradour-sur-Glane in southern France by saying: "We refuse, 30 years later, to make the mistake of those who fell in the last war."

Summit on the Rhine... two Bonn students pose in their hostess uniforms and display the emblem of the seven country economic assembly which opens in the West German Government complex in the capital on Thursday.



Presents but no mass for the Royal couple

From George Armstrong in Rome

The Pope received the Prince and Princess of Wales and a 35-minute private audience yesterday morning.

There was the customary exchange of gifts with Prince Charles presenting a leather-bound copy of the works of Pope John XXIII, and the couple receiving a mosaic copy of a Madonna in the Basilica of St Mary Major. Yesterday afternoon the couple returned to visit the Sistine Chapel and the Vatican museum after they were closed to the general public.

Mitterrand's medium message fails to raise French spirits

From Campbell Page in Paris

FRENCH television viewers were surprised to discover on Sunday evening that their President could appear for one hour and 40 minutes without saying very much.

It was not that President Mitterrand's intelligence failed him, but that he submitted to an exercise in "pure television" in which style was more important than content. The medium was supposed to deliver the message that the Head of State was reassuringly similar to other human beings.

Bombarded by clips of advertising film, feature films and documentaries, an extract from a play and a spoof news bulletin announcing the de-nationalisation of Renault.

Mitterrand was encouraged to give brief replies on a vast range of subjects before a studio audience of the great and the good and the highly publicised.

One commentator yesterday suggested that Mr Yves Morieux, the interviewer, had said at least as much as the President.

US pullout talks plan

From Jane Walker in Madrid

Spain intends to open negotiations on the reduction of American personnel and military bases on its territory "as soon as possible."

The Spanish Prime Minister, Mr Felipe Gonzalez, said yesterday that he was not in favour of waiting until the treaty expires in 18 months before starting talks with the United States.

Mr Gonzalez said that he would discuss the matter with President Reagan when he visits Madrid next week.

Purge for police

From Peter Chapman in Mexico City

President Miguel de la Madrid has ordered a thorough reorganisation of Mexico's mounting allegations of police corruption.

The move comes as part of his "moral renovation" campaign, with the Government also keen to clean up the police image in time for the influx of visitors for next year's World Cup.

Especially damaging to Mexican prestige have been a number of revelations in recent weeks linking several leading police commanders and hundreds of officers with drug trafficking to the US. They have also been accused of associating with people responsible for kidnapping a US anti-drug agent in Guadalajara. His body was found last month.

The President announced that the vast array of police forces—carrying out everything from highway patrols to the inspection of soccer pitches—is to be streamlined and brought under closer supervision.

In an attempt to reduce bribery the government will review wage levels. Many officers get little more than \$200 a month.

In an important move, one of the most notorious bribe-taking units, the Federal Highway Police, is to be moved from the Transport Ministry and reformed as a separate agency.

Gorbachev puts a stopper on the vodka

From Patrick J. Sloyan in Moscow

THE Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, has banned public drinking by Communist Party officials in the production of alcohol and is considering a doubling in the price of vodka and other spirits, in what party officials say is a top priority attack on alcoholism.

The steps are part of the new party leaders' campaign to curb binge drinking that Soviet planners blame for sagging industrial productivity. Mr Gorbachev criticised heavy drinkers during a speech last week to the party central committee plenum, where he pledged to make the Soviet Union the world's most productive country as part of an ambitious economic revival.

But the newest aspect of what has been a running battle with alcoholism in this country is the prohibition of drinking at Communist Party functions or by party members in restaurants or other public places. Mr Gorbachev has also directed that party funds no longer be used to pay for alcoholic drinks.

"If you buy someone some vodka during a business meeting or something like that, you must use your own money from now on," said a government official who is also a member of the party.

While Mr Gorbachev's edict is already filtering through the party leadership, the Soviet official said that changes will not be announced until mid-May.

When the announcement is made next month, the Politburo will also set new and higher prices for vodka, wine, beer, brandy, and other spirits. Small price increases in the past have had little impact. "It has not been decided to a doubling of the price is being studied," said a Soviet official.

Gorbachev wants something effective this time.

Currently, a bottle of vodka costs more than £9.

During an interview last week, Soviet planners said that alcoholism continued to be a problem but no specific statistics were cited. Stefan Selarny, a staff member of the Soviet Gosplan or five-year planning programme said that alcohol production has been held at a 1975 level, despite an increase in the Soviet population.

"For the past three years we have started to decrease production," Mr Selarny told a group of visiting American reporters. "This trend will continue in the future."

Mr Gorbachev himself has been known to drink a glass of vodka, according to Soviet officials. "He wants the party to set

an example for the country," said one party member who was informed of Mr Gorbachev's decisions last week.

As in most societies, alcoholism clearly is related to a series of social problems. But the Soviet Government continues to emphasise it as an economic concern. In the Siberian capital of Novosibirsk, a plant manager said alcoholism was affecting production. "If somebody comes to work who is drunk or has been drinking, we first of all take some measures and then if it continues, we lay off this person," he said.

Newsday.

Canada warm to investors

By Patrick Keatley, Diplomatic Correspondent

CANADA'S new Conservative Government is taking a warmer view of foreign investors, members of the International Financial Futures Exchange were told in London yesterday.

The Canadian Prime Minister, Mr Brian Mulroney, in the City as part of a three-day visit, said that the new Administration in Ottawa was taking an active view of investment from overseas sources, compared with the passive attitude of its predecessors.

Today Mr Mulroney will have talks with Mrs Thatcher in London.



General Banzer: out front in election race

Mr Gorbachev: known to drink a glass or two.

Leaders hope diplomacy may avert assault on Jezzine

Muslims halt offensive against Christian foe

From David Hirst in Beirut

Druze and Muslim militiamen have, for the time being, halted their vicious offensive against their Christian foes. They want to give diplomacy a chance to avert an assault on the town of Jezzine, high in the hills above Sidon, where thousands of Christians have taken refuge from the fighting.

The plight of the south Lebanese Christians has aroused consternation in the Maronite Christian heartlands, and exacerbated tensions between President Amin Gemayel and the anti-Gemayel rebels, who blame each other for the calamity.

All was reported quiet yesterday in the coastal area, north of the Awali river, which the Druze overran on Sunday.

South of the Awali, the Sunni Muslims of Sidon halted their advance into the hills just short of Kfar Felous, six miles from the city, on the road to Jezzine. It is at Kfar Felous that General Antoine Lahd's Israeli-sponsored South Lebanese Army has its most forward positions.

The three leaders involved in the latest fighting have sought to reassure the Christians of the region. The Druze leader, Mr. Walid Jumblatt, said that he insisted on a "peaceful solution" for guns along the Green Line Jezzine. There would always be co-existence with the Christians, he said, but never with the Phalangists.

The Shi'ite leader, Mr. Nabih Berri, said that neither he nor Mr. Jumblatt had any intention of attacking the town or driving out its inhabitants as snipers on both sides opened up. There was no immediate word of casualties.

fed their homes to return to them. His men were handing over the areas they had "liberated" to the Lebanese army, he said.

The basic condition for a peaceful solution which Mr. Jumblatt and his allies insist on is for the withdrawal of the South Lebanese Army and the Lebanese Forces from the town. The Lebanese army — perhaps the Syrian-backed first brigade which last week went into the "liberated" Bekaa valley — should take their place.

After an emergency meeting yesterday, Jezzine notables, including Mr. Jean Aziz, a former presidential candidate, are reported to have called on General Lahd to withdraw his men immediately.

In Christian east Beirut, there have been protests and demonstrations against "Muslim barbarism." But Dr. Samir Geagea and his rebel following are directing much of their anger against President Gemayel and his Government for failing to send in the army after their militia withdrew last week. Mr. Gemayel is intimating that if Dr. Geagea's men had not launched their offensive against Sidon in the first place the calamity might never have happened.

Muslim and Christian militiamen, meanwhile, yesterday fought with rocket-propelled guns, and mortars and machine guns along the Green Line that divides the capital's Mus-
lim and Christian sectors.

Rival militias launched hit-and-run grenade assaults against each other in night-long, close-quarter battles. The fighting tapered off at daybreak, but it flared again at mid-morning as snipers on both sides opened up. There was no immediate word of casualties.



Farewell to arms: Israeli soldiers cheer as the last troops pull out of the Tyre area yesterday

Dual jubilation as Israel leaves

TYRE: Hundreds of people danced for joy in the streets yesterday as Lebanese troops and Shi'ite Muslim militiamen appeared in the city minutes after Israeli troops ended almost three years of occupation.

Cars with horns blaring drove in celebration through Tyre and nearby villages, where the Israelis came under relentless attack from Shi'ite guerrillas and launched reprisal raids.

Dawood Dawood, a leader of the Shi'ite Amal militia sought by the Israelis, was carried shoulder-high by jubilant well-wishers as he entered Tyre with Lebanese army officers 30 minutes after the last Israeli left.

Less than two hours later, the arrival of two army tanks, 10 armoured personnel carriers and trucks, brought hundreds of residents onto the streets. Carrying Amal and Lebanese flags, the crowds sang and danced.

The people of Tyre showered each other with rice and rose petals and hugged and kissed each other, some weeping, some laughing and some jammed with traffic. Young men and women clinging to trucks and cars blew kisses to the ecstatic crowds.

"Life under the Israelis said one man, tears welling in his dark eyes. "It was a big prison. Thank God, it's over, it's over."

Yesterday's withdrawal leaves a line of Israeli positions cutting through the area held by the peacekeeping United Nations Truce Force in Lebanon (Unifil), UN sources said.

Israel's new front line stretches east from Ras al-Bayda — on the Mediterranean coast five miles north of the Israeli border — through Yater village and "Hill 880" south of Timhine, and swings north to a point above the Gaggay bridge over the Litani River.

Israeli soldiers returning from the Lebanon threw coloured smoke grenades, waved bottles of champagne and stuck pink carnations in the barrels of their machineguns when they crossed the border.

Israeli helicopters dropped leaflets warning Shi'ite Muslims to end their campaign. The Israeli Chief of Staff, Moshe Levy, said he hoped that the Lebanese army and Amal Shi'ite organisation would keep order in the area. — AP/Reuter.

Shamir warns against Lebanon war inquiry

From Ian Black in Jerusalem

The Foreign Minister and the leader of the Likud party, Mr. Yitzhak Shamir, said yesterday that Israel's bipartisan national unity government would break up if calls for a commission of inquiry into the causes and conduct of the war in Lebanon were granted.

The war was launched under the Likud government of Mr. Menachem Begin, in June 1982. The Prime Minister, Mr. Shimon Peres, has said that he opposes such an inquiry, but demands for holding one have increased in recent days.

The independent Ha'aretz newspaper commented yesterday: "An inquiry commission is required both in order to arrive at the truth and to indicate the responsibility of those

who conceived and implemented the war and to ensure that guidelines are set which will preclude any recurrence of a war of defeat."

Al-Hamishmar, the organ of the Left opposition Mapam party, also called for an inquiry.

The Defence Minister, Mr. Yitzhak Rabin, said yesterday that what was happening in areas evacuated by the Israeli army in Lebanon would not take place in the security zone being created along the border, because Israel would intervene immediately to protect its residents. He added that the Israeli Army would stay in the security zone for about a month while fortifications along the international frontier were prepared for the final pull out at the end of next month.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Space shuttle launched

SPACE Shuttle Challenger, carrying seven astronauts, was launched yesterday only 10 days after the end of the last shuttle mission for a week of round-the-clock research in a European-built space lab.

The 105-ton ship was clearly visible as it climbed on a northeast heading. It reached orbit nine minutes after liftoff. The launch was the second here in 17 days, cutting in half the old record of 34 days for the shortest period between shuttle flights. — AP.

Lange warning

THE NEW Zealand Prime Minister, Mr. David Lange, said yesterday that the establishment of a French military base in New Caledonia would be totally unacceptable to the South Pacific. He said: "The idea that France can escalate its unwelcome presence in New Caledonia by entrenching it with a whole military complex shows there is something seriously wrong in their judgment of our interests and theirs in the South Pacific." — Reuter.

Shot dead

THREE gunmen burst into a radio station studio yesterday and shot dead a 64-year-old commentator while he was broadcasting. The Philippine News Agency reported. Mr. Charlie Aberilla was shot in the face in Iligan city on the southern island of Mindanao. — Reuter.

Airlift reenacted

THE LAST Airworthy Second World War era Lancaster bomber, escorted by Spitfire and Hurricane fighters, swept over the western Netherlands yesterday in a re-creation of an airlift 40 years ago when 12,000 tons of food was dropped to starving Dutch people. — Reuter.



● Ja'far Numairi

Trial planned

SUDAN'S deposed president, Ja'far Numairi, is to be put on trial soon by the military Junta that threw him out of office. Brigadier Osman Abdallah Mohammed, the defence minister told the Abu Dhabi newspaper Al-Itihad yesterday: "The trial of the deposed president is a popular demand and this demand will be met shortly." — AP.

Blown up

GUNMEN yesterday blew up the broadcasting equipment of a state-run Buenos Aires radio station criticised by politicians for its leftwing tone, the semi-official news agency Telam reported. The attack was carried out by 10 men, three of whom were dressed as policemen. — Reuter.

Corruption trial

THE Bombay High Court yesterday ordered the trial of a former state Chief Minister, Justice D. N. Mehta, said there was enough evidence for charges of corruption and bribery against the former Maharashtra State Chief Minister. Mr. A. R. Antulay, who was a close lieutenant of the late Mrs. Gandhi. — AP.

Everest record

FOUR Norwegians and four Nepalese Sherpas yesterday scaled Everest, with one of the Sherpas reaching the top for a record fourth time. Sundegard Sherpa, aged 32, first climbed the peak in October 1979. — Reuter.

Hospital raid

FOUR armed bandits tried unsuccessfully to rob a children's hospital in Rome yesterday. Three security guards were injured, one seriously, in a gunfight with the robbers. — Reuter.



Are we asking too much?

The Royal College of Art is entering a radical and exciting new era.

We've already appointed new Professors of Textile Design and Metalwork and Jewellery and a Director of Research.

Now we are looking for Professors and Heads of Department for the new Departments of Design and Art Direction, Animation and Audio-Visual Studies and Transport Design.

We're also looking for new Professors for the Departments of Furniture Design and Architectural Design, a Head of Department for Textile Design and Tutors in Holography, Management Studies and Computing, as well as someone to fill the new post of Deputy Registrar.

Next year we shall be looking for new Professors of Painting and Industrial Design.

To fill these posts, we want people whose talents are internationally recognised, whose work is original and inspirational.

In fact, the group illustrated above represents

the calibre of people we'd ideally like to join us. We'd also like every appointment to be full time.

Realistically, and especially since we like our teachers to remain at the top of their professions, we are offering the alternative option of Visiting Professorships.

The attractions of joining this most distinguished college are of course, enormous.

Not only is there the challenge and stimulus of working with the brightest art and design students around but also of joining the team which will lead this country's only post-graduate college of art and design into the next century.

If such a prospect appeals to you, and you recognise yourself in our description of the people we want, please write immediately to the Rector, Jocelyn Stevens. The closing date for applications is Monday, May 20th.

Royal College of Art
Kensington Gore, London SW7 2EU.

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

Ministry of Energy and Chemical and Petrochemical Industries
NATIONAL OIL WELL COMPANY

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CALL TO TENDER

No. 9106.AY/DIV

The National Oil Well Company (ENTP) is launching a National and International Call to Tender for the supply of

- Lot No. 1: PORTABLE COLUMN DRILLS
- Lot No. 2: TRIMMING MACHINES
- Lot No. 3: MILL WHEELS

This Invitation to Tender is addressed solely to production companies — amalgamations, company representatives and other intermediaries being excluded, in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 78-02 of 11th February, 1978, concerning the state monopoly on foreign trade.

Companies interested in this Invitation to Tender may obtain specifications on payment of 400 Algerian dinars, from the following address: Entreprise Nationale des Travaux aux Puits, Direction des Approvisionnements, 16 Route de Meftah, Oued Smar, El-Harrach, Alger, Algeria — as from the publication date of this notice.

Tenders drawn up in five (5) copies, should be sent in double-sealed and registered packet, to the Secretariat of the Direction Approvisionnement at the above address.

The outer envelope must be anonymous, carrying no marking except the endorsement: "Appel d'offres National et International No. 9106.AY/DIV Confidential — A ne pas Ouvrir".

Tenders must arrive by noon on Saturday, 15th June, 1985 at the latest. The option period shall be 180 days as from the closing date of this Invitation to Tender.

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

Ministry of Energy and Chemical and Petrochemical Industries
NATIONAL OIL WELL COMPANY

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CALL TO TENDER

No. 9112.AY/DIV

The National Oil Well Company (ENTP) is launching a National and International Call to Tender for the supply of Carrier Compressors.

This Invitation to tender is addressed solely to production companies, amalgamations, company representatives and other intermediaries being excluded, in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 78-02 of 11th February, 1978 concerning the state monopoly on foreign trade.

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Commission submits reforms to Government

India to stamp out gun-rule at polls

From Chaitanya Kalhau in New Delhi

India plans a substantial overhaul of its election rules, in an attempt to stamp out violence and stop the rigging of votes at gunpoint.

The Minister of State for Law, Mr. H. Z. Bhargava, told Parliament yesterday that the Election Commission, an independent body supervising all polls, had submitted a list of proposed reforms to the Government for approval.

At least 85 people were killed in violence during elections to Parliament's lower house, the Lok Sabha, in December and to the assemblies of 11 states last month.

Four more people were killed and 20 were injured last week in the eastern state of Bihar during re-polling in five assembly constituencies. The new polls were held because of earlier violence.

In a report to Parliament, the Election Commission said links between local politicians and criminals must be broken.

"The time has now come to break the nexus between lower-level political functionaries and local malcontents," it said.

"In certain states, the commission was forced with the problem of coercion of voters either to vote for a partic-

Vietnam looks outward

From John Gittings in Ho Chi Minh City

Vietnam celebrates the tenth anniversary of the defeat of the Saigon regime today.

On April 23, 1975, North Vietnamese divisions surrounded the capital of the US-backed South Vietnamese government, which surrendered the next day as the tanked Communist forces broke into the city.

Today's ceremony is intended as much for the outside world as for the population of north and south. At home there has been a slow buildup, and red national flags have only recently appeared here in large numbers over the past 24 hours.

The three rival US television networks are however, ready for action. One has its own satellite transmitter on the spot; another is relying on the Vietnamese service which is linked up to a Soviet satellite while the third is playing safe and tying its line to Bangkok.

The last ten years represent a period which has seen Vietnam's initial hopes of rapid economic progress dashed by early difficulties and mistakes, and the American diplomatic freeze which has inhibited many Western countries from fully accepting Vietnam.

The Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, which aroused mixed feelings of regret because of the continuing cost, and the determination not to be blackmailed by Chinese pressure, is yet another burden on this extremely poor nation which has negligible foreign reserves, and which recently was unable to repay a small amount to the IMF.

In Hanoi, the Vietnamese leader Mr. Le Duc Thuan, yesterday also called for normalised relations with the US for the sake of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Washington has said it will not normalise relations until Vietnam withdraws the estimated 150,000 troops it maintains in Kampuchea, which it invaded in late 1978.



Stepping out in Ho Chi Minh City... Vietnamese troops practise their goosestep for today's victory parade

Afghans 'rocket' Pakistan

Islamabad: Pakistan claimed yesterday that four Afghan planes had rocketed and bombed a Pakistani border area in the North-West Frontier Province, killing one civilian and wounding another.

A government statement said that Pakistan lodged a strong protest yesterday with the Afghan chargé d'affaires here against the alleged violation on Friday in Chitral district.

The area is a frequent target of Afghan air raids reported by Islamabad. The raid was the second reported there in two days.

The aircraft penetrated two miles into Pakistani territory, fired 20 rockets and dropped one bomb, the statement said.

Diplomats, meanwhile, expected the UN to reopen its three-year search for peace in Afghanistan in June with a new round of Geneva talks involving Islamabad and Kabul.

The talks, in which the UN under-secretary general, Mr. Diego Cordovez, acts as the link between representatives of Pakistan and Afghanistan, were put off in February because of general elections here.

More than 10,000 Afghan refugees reached Pakistan from Ghazni, Pakistan, and Kandahar provinces last month, the Afghan Press agency claimed yesterday. — Reuters.

Miners resist sackings

Johannesburg: Thousands of black miners sacked after wildcat strikes for better pay have been shipped back on buses to their distant homes but their union said yesterday others were resisting efforts to dislodge them from hotels at one of the troubled gold mines.

The black National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) said the resistance had been mounted at the Anglo American Corporation's Vaal Reefs mine, 95 miles south of Johannesburg.

The NUM accused the police of using teargas to evict miners from the all-male hostel.

A total of 17,400 miners, from the black tribal homelands or neighbouring countries, were dismissed over the weekend — 14,400 by Anglo American at Vaal Reefs and the rest at the nearby Hartbeestfontein mine, owned by Anglovaal.

Elsewhere in South Africa, at least five blacks died during renewed rioting on Sunday in the eastern Cape province.

Among the victims was a policeman who was strangled at Motherwell township according to police headquarters in Pretoria.

The charred body of a woman was found in a smouldering house in New Brighton, near Port Elizabeth, a spokesman said.

In Cape Town, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr. Louis le Grange said 217 people were killed in rioting from last September to March 22 and more than 10,000 people were arrested in the unrest. He added that damage from the rioting totalled about £20 million.

A spokesman for the South African Institute of Race Relations said newspapers had reported at least 312 deaths over the past nine months. White opposition members of parliament also said the death toll exceeds 300. — Reuters/AP.

Last post for the Mail

From Patrick Laurence in Johannesburg

THE Rand Daily Mail, South Africa's leading morning daily and a long-established champion of a racially open society, was sold on the streets for the last time today, after a troubled history during which it successfully resisted several takeover bids by conservative forces.

The final front page lead was consistent with the tradition founded more than 25 years ago by Mr. Laurence, who set the Mail on its liberal course in the late 1950s.

In his first interview with a South African newspaper, President Machel of Mozambique appealed to white South Africans to abandon their obsession with race and ethnicity.

He told the Mail as a newspaper with "a history of struggle for our region, a struggle for democracy, for equality" which had been "at the very root of the anti-apartheid struggle."

The place normally filled by the daily editorial was left blank, to symbolise the disappearance of the Mail's voice. The daily cartoon depicted a tombstone with the inscription: "Rand Daily Mail. Born 1962. Died in the line of duty 1985."

The final edition of the Mail was a bumper souvenir edition. Advertisers, whose chance to advertise in the Mail during its last years contributed to its demise, flocked to place ads in the last edition.

Closure meant that nearly 100 journalists were "on the street" as the editor, Mr. Gideon, put it. Most, however, last night celebrated the death of the Mail in the best tradition of the Scottish and Irish wake.

As the Mail entered its last hours last night, journalists and many Mail sympathisers were still debating why big business, and particularly the multi-million Rand Anglo-American Corporation, failed to rescue it from its financial troubles.

The Mail's theoretical value to big business was inestimable. While liberal in outlook, the newspaper was staunchly pro-capitalist. More important, it still had high credibility in the black community.

According to All Media Products Survey, each copy of the Rand Daily Mail was read by nearly a million people. Most of its readers were black.

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W

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That's where Linkplan scores. Although primarily designed to provide a lifetime of high-level life cover, your plan does acquire a cash value. This starts to build up after a period of time which depends on your present age, and you can cash it in... totally tax-free after 10 years! Naturally, like any such plan, the longer you leave your money in, the greater the value. In the early years, values will not be very high — but after a reasonable period you'll find you have a growing asset. The tables below show you how it works. But for full information, return the coupon.

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£15	18	£29,105	£58,902
	35	£14,558	£20,329
	49	£7,213	£7,618
£20	18	£40,557	£79,353
	35	£20,017	£27,387
	49	£9,794	£10,263
£25	18	£51,010	£99,806
	35	£25,176	£34,446
	49	£12,286	£12,908
£30	18	£61,010	£119,806
	35	£30,335	£41,505
	49	£14,706	£15,553

YOUR CASH VALUE

Monthly Contribution	Male Age	8% Cash Value age 65	14% Cash Value age 65
£10	18	£19,517	£16,901
	35	£5,785	£16,523
	49	£1,465	£2,351
£15	18	£29,281	£27,104
	35	£8,863	£25,312
	49	£2,245	£3,602
£20	18	£40,281	£34,278
	35	£11,940	£34,101
	49	£3,024	£4,852
£25	18	£50,666	£43,482
	35	£15,018	£42,890
	49	£3,804	£5,103
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Name (Mr/Ms/Mrs/Ms) _____ BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE

First Name(s) _____

Address _____

Town _____

County _____ Postcode _____

Male ☐ Female ☐ Date of Birth _____ DAY MONTH YEAR

Height ft _____ ins _____ Weight st _____ lbs _____

Occupation _____

Broker's name (if any) _____

PLEASE TICK 'YES' OR 'NO' TO THESE QUESTIONS. YES NO

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B. Do you intend to fly, other than as a fare paying passenger, OR do you engage in any hazardous sports or occupation? YES NO

C. Have you had any medical or surgical attention at any time in the last 12 months for mental or nervous disorders, other than for minor ailments? YES NO

IF ALL 'NO' BOXES TICKED: Your acceptance is guaranteed without a medical, provided you are under 50, and your height and weight are satisfactory. IF ONE OR MORE 'YES' BOXES TICKED: No need to worry. Please tell us, on a separate sheet, as much detail as you can. In many cases, that will be sufficient, although we reserve the right to decline your application.

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Lloyd's life LINK PLAN

Amnesty acts for Selassie's family

By Michael Simmons

The 71-year-old daughter of the late Emperor Haile Selassie and four of her daughters are among a group of women "prisoners of conscience" in Ethiopia who have been adopted by Amnesty International.

The organisation said yesterday that the group of 15 were among an unknown number arrested in September, 1974, when the Emperor was overthrown. They have since been held without trial and several have had no family visits in the past nine years.

As a result of amnesties announced by the Government of Colonel Mengistu in 1983, all but 10 of the leading people known to have been as-

sociated with Selassie's immediate family or his own government had been released. During the 1974 revolution, many had fled the country, about 60 were arrested and executed, and an unknown number gaoled in Addis Ababa.

Amnesty International has now taken up the cases of 13 women "prisoners of conscience" and two women who have disappeared. Seven of these are close relatives of the late Emperor and all were princesses until the revolution abolished their titles.

Reader adds from Addis Ababa: About 400 Ghanians returned home on a chartered ship on Sunday following Nigeria's decision to cancel illegal alien Radio Ghana reported yesterday.

ASTRID looked after little Sam from nine till seven one day as a favour to her friend, little Sam's nanny, who had to go into hospital. Astrid is a nanny too (she looks after little Kate) but an extra child is still extra work. Anyway, little Sam's mother came to pick him up at seven, and departed. Astrid is still waiting for any mention of payment. As she says, no one would expect her to do a day's typing or journalism, or nursing, for nothing. But that's nannying.

It's not as if Astrid were rolling. She gets £60 a week, for a 45 hour week. She's not complaining. That's the way. The return of women to the home, the dream come true of the right-thinking; only the homes are different and so are the women. Middle class, professional women have, true, abandoned the home with barely a backward glance over the past 15 years, but what more natural than that younger, poorer, less highly qualified women should settle into their homes to fill the gap.

"Cheerful nanny wanted to provide loving care for Henry and Sarah in relaxed North London home." The pages of *The Lady and Nursery World* positively bulge with similar enticing advertisements. They promise a life style peculiarly languorous, much at odds with reality.

Ten years ago, we all knew that domestic service, including the British treasure who would care for your children, had gone for good. It was replaced — where it was replaced — by au pairs and Filipino women, and nobody did any serious lamenting.

But now domestic service lives. The trend has gone berserk and the nanny is back, and in far greater numbers than could once have seemed conceivable. Most marked in London and the home counties, she is in demand elsewhere in increasing numbers. Why not? She needs work, she is cheap — relatively — and she fulfills, at least on the surface, the slick fantasies about children needing the loving attention of a one-to-one relationship.

For the London career couple, set on its hideously demanding, unremitting upward professional path, the nanny supply is ridiculously cheap. She is a girl, and Dundee, Glasgow and Goolie who have as much chance of a job at home, a job that will be a passport to the world out there, as they have of a job in a State run nursery, which is what most of them are trained to do.

There has, over the past decade, been an explosion of nannies. There were always the young women who wanted to look after children in someone else's home; but since 1976 the proportion of



The nanny as surrogate mother: picture by Norman Parkinson

Would the nannies have their own children looked after this way, I asked. No fear, they cried

Lindsay Mackie meets the new domestics who cope with the families of the new professionals

trained NNEB (National Nursery Examination Board) graduates who go into private employment has shot up from around ten per cent to over 35 per cent.

Even child care shall be privatised. For, the Board says, the reason for the stampede back into domestic employment is simple — the cutbacks in building funding and employment in State run nurseries. Go private, says the Government, and that's just what these trained young women do: two years State funded training is then devoted to the care of one or at most two, small children. Each year 5,000 women graduate as nursery nurses from colleges around the country, and for around 1,600 of them the next step is to buy *The Lady* and read those ads.

Ah, those ads! Works of art: "Nanny required for Nicholas, five and Caroline one, and cat. NNEB preferred,

non-smoker and driver. Large West London family house. Easy going professional couple working long hours. Most weekends and evenings free. Own room with TV."

It's almost like advertising for a chum, a sister, a dinner companion, a weekend house guest. (And note the careless generosity of "own room" and "TV too! What luxury.") Nothing here to remind the applicant that it's a job, which is being advertised, rather than a way of life. Nothing about salary scale, a contract of employment, the particular skills which the job might require, the undoubted demands which are to be made upon the right person by both the children and the parents, not to mention the large family house. It's all so easy going.

I interviewed four nannies and none had a contract of employment, only one had a stamp and tax paid for her by

her employer, none, though all were experienced, earned more than £35 a week gross (in London). Amanda Drury, an ex-nanny who shrewdly spotted the second coming of the nanny two years ago and set up a nanny agency, Canbury Nannies, in north London, says: "A proper contract of employment is vital and the colleges stress this. Quite often girls applying for jobs are young and inexperienced and are matching themselves against professional career women and they should have a contract to protect themselves."

It is the women who employ the nannies, in a field of little equality there's no gesture of equality here either. Gestures, indeed, comprise a large chunk of the modern nanny's life, in the uncharted world of first name terms, mealy wages and enormous responsibilities (many a nanny on £35 a week has been grilled about her suitability

to look after the new lamb as fiercely if she were going for the job of managing director). It is, after all, a job where few demands are voiced by the new-style, easy-going employer, but where many are silently made, and the nanny has to have bat-like hearing.

"You're all on first name terms, and you can use the house as your own, up to a point, and you're all friendly together, but when they ask you if you'd like a drink, you have to realise that they mean one drink and after that you're expected to leave," said Lucy, a live-in nanny.

But this is the way in which the exploding new social group, the professional couple, has chosen to employ its new helpers. Away with starch and formality! Away with rules and roles! And in their place? Alas, a burgeoning resentment often marks the end of a nanny/employer

relationship. Accusations fly. The nanny did nothing but sit and drink coffee (implication: eating and drinking you out of house and home), while the little charge narrowly avoided drinking bleach. The employer was always an hour later than she said, was mean with his money for the little one, and secretly despised the job of nannying.

None of the nannies I spoke to was wistful for a more formal arrangement, and what they liked most about nannying was being their own boss during the day. "Not having to say, no Madam, yes Madam," as Jayne, a live-out nanny put it. But their disaffections stemmed, it seemed, from the fact that nannying — except with the rare employer on set of circumstances — has no visible achievement at the end of the day or week.

There is no career structure, you can't be promoted, pay rises are far from auto-

matic. "If nannies asked for yearly increases or increases related to experience, they would put themselves out of the market," says Amanda Drury tartly. Hard to imagine that any other group of trained people would put up with this approach, especially — the superiority of the nanny theorem — those in charge of the loved, the longed-for, the anxiously observed, small progeny of the professional couple.

Respect seems to be a problem among nannies: "When the employer comes home, she goes to the child first thing and hardly ever asks about your day. You're not respected, I don't think. It applies to your friends as well; if you say I'm a nanny, people think you must be stupid," said Torill, a live-out nanny.

The analogies between nannying and the dead-end job of housewife are obvious now, are they not? (There are similar side effects, to the cynical: a lot of nannies, keen to move out of live-in situations but not earning enough to pay for their own flats, move in with men they freely admit to be far from ideal just to have a home of their own. Now where has that pattern been spotted before?)

But the most painful irony is that this surrogate replacement of one house worker by another, is taking place through the offices of the first products of 1970s feminism. It is they who are doing what their grandmothers did, creating domestic employment with low pay, highly charged emotional relationships, an atomised position with the rest of the working world, and not the remotest hope of acquiring greater responsibility. We have, as one observer put it, created "a new Lamp, but in the home."

As ever, there are good employers and bad, homes where the work is satisfying and serious, nannies who do give love and care to Nicola and Jane, and who enjoy respect — and nannies who seem to lack a decent carelessness with their charges. But the mix is almost incidental: it is the trend which is the thing. With the fragile moves to collective child care, co-operatives of parents, shorter working hours for parents of young children, flexitime for mothers, even the presence of workplace nurseries, all being ground down by State boots of one sort or another, and by our old chum, "the way we live now" — that trend is towards private, lonely child care by young women trudging back to someone else's home.

And a PS. The nannies I spoke to not a particularly disgruntled group, had a low opinion of the system. Would they have their own children looked after this way? No fear, they cried.

THE UGLY SISTER

Girl: Look, I am your daughter. Families are supposed to talk to each other. There are things I want you to know about me. I sniff coke.

Mum: Oh, darling, there's no need. It comes in pre-packed bags now, and it's really very good quality.

Girl: Look I know you've always discouraged snuff, but...

Mum: Oh, certainly not. They've done away with all that.

Girl: Mum, I'm on drugs.

Mum: Oh, dear, is it those wretched headaches again? I remember when I was your age, I used to get them, too. But you mustn't take too many of those Paracetamol tablets. They can kill you if you take too many, you know.

Girl: I've been raped, Mum. A man raped me.

Mum: Oh, darling, I don't think you can really call it that. There's supposed to be a warning on the bottle. And not all doctors are men, you know.

Dad: Bloody bureaucrats, if you ask me. Blame the EEC. They encouraged everyone to grow the stuff, and now there's a damned rape mountain and the price is falling.

Girl: It's worse. I'm on horse, too.

Mum: But darling, why did you back it, if you don't think it'll do well? I'd forgotten it's the Derby soon.

Dad: No wonder, the way you shout all the time.

APPARENTLY IT'S SOME NEW HANGOVER CURE CALLED SNOW.



Girl: Look, I've got involved with some real scum. I want help out. I mean, we were repressive parents. Anything we did was for your own good, you know.

Dad: Old George at the office has bought one, and he's taking the whole family sailing to France this summer.

Girl: Dad, I need some corn, you know. I'm really short.

Mum: Really, big as you are. I will give you a good smack if you go on like that. I always brought you up to know that boys might have to sow a few wild oats, but it isn't ladylike for a girl.

Dad: It may sound like an old joke to you, but I don't know what you're on about.

Girl: Look, I'm trying to tell you I'm in a mess. I've been screwing around, too.

Mum: Oh, that's nice. I am glad. I bet the flat looks better now. I always thought you could do with a few more shelves and things, you know. You are a clever girl.

Dad: Do you mean you've some sort of odd people hanging around? Did you tell the police?

Girl: Oh, God, no. You've got to keep the fun out of this.

Mum: Oh, it's that wretched British Telecom. I'm always asking them to do something about it, but nothing happens.

Dad: It's all very well you saying don't fuss. You should be grateful we care enough to fuss. We're your parents, aren't we?

Girl: I'm trying to give the fuzz the dodge, for God's sake.

Mum: Well, that's what comes of buying an old foreign car like that. I always thought you'd be broken down.

Dad: I suppose you think we were born yesterday, to fall for an old dodge like that when you want us to drive you somewhere. I've a good mind to tell you to stop where you are.

Girl: I can't stop, that's the trouble. I can't stop.

Mum: Well, you'll have to get the brakes fixed, that's all there is to it. If you can't pay, we'll have to help you. We can always cut down on our smoking for a while.

Girl: Oh, God, you too?

Mum: Don't you worry. It'll do us good. Your Dad's garden's gone to pot the last year or so. It's time you came home and helped him get rid of some of this weed.

Girl: Yes, yes, this weekend. I'll bring Phil and Gordon.

Mum: That's nice. Aren't you glad we're not one of those families where there's no communication between the parents and children? Glad everything's all right. Bye.

Design Centre selected storage: Cubes to store everything, shelving to hold your books, business Mail-order catalogue (or visit us) Cubes Store 58 Pembroke Rd W 01-254 6016 (also Sth & Nott)

For many the death of a pet is a personal tragedy. Lorna Gulston reports on a special kind of grief

The pain of parting from an old friend

DOCTORS are discovering what animal-lovers have always known, that domestic pets play a vital role in mental and physical health. Fondling an animal creates a feeling of relaxation and calm which works wonders for stress-related ailments.

It follows, therefore, that loss of the animal must trigger off stress, sadness, and in extreme cases, ethical despair. Like the widow, recovering from her husband's death, whose poodle was struck by a car when the paperboy left her garden gate open. She had come to terms with the first bereavement, but as she crouched weeping beside the dog's corpse, a gang of teenage yobs laughed and jeered at her. She ran indoors and swallowed a fatal overdose.

The pet-grief syndrome has received little attention on this side of the Atlantic, but for the last three years American psychologists have been

involved in extensive research about it.

Their findings, published at a conference organised in 1984 by David Cooke, director of Lafayette's Abbey Glen Pet Memorial Park, are significant. Not surprisingly, the teams found that hardest hit are the very old and the very young. Elderly people often suffer dizzy spells, nausea, weakness, insomnia and depressive depression which can whittle away the will to live. Children show listlessness, lapses of concentration at school, nightmares and disturbed or aggressive behaviour.

According to Dr Carole Fudin of New York, "Up to the age of nine, children, dogs are an adult's conception of death or that it happens to everyone. Telling a child that an animal has been 'put to sleep' could create a fear of going to sleep, because sleep and death get confused in his mind. Making

up a story that it's 'run away' may shock the child that the animal has deliberately rejected his love, or else he'll live in constant tension hoping for it to return.

"If it really has disappeared, the family should set a time limit — say six to eight weeks — during which they actively search for it together. After that, they assume its dead and vent their grief."

A child's sorrow can be turned to advantage, though, by sensible and compassionate parents who talk it through with their son or daughter. "The death of a pet, properly handled, takes out a lot of the fears of death children may have, and shapes the way they respond to bereavement in their lives," explains Dr Fudin.

Pet grief is treated so seriously by New Yorkers that, because sleep and death get confused in his mind, making

for the sole purpose of nursing distressed owners through it.

"If a person had this deep attachment for a pet which wasn't shared by those around, that person feels very isolated and misunderstood, and it's hard for everybody concerned to tackle those feelings," she says. Susan runs group therapy sessions, discusses the medical details of individual cases, and acts as a buffer in helping vets break bad news.

British vets would be grateful for such a service. My voluntary work as honorary secretary for a Cats Protection League branch involves frequent contact with vets and their clients, and gives a revealing insight into the pressures which affect them.

"It's not as clear-cut as being a doctor," one vet told me. "You aren't duty bound to preserve life at all costs even when the patient is terminally ill. A vet has to decide — is it fair to this animal to keep it struggling on because the owner can't bear to part with it? Or has the time come for humane destruction?"

"When you're faced with some poor anxious old dear hugging a moggy which can still raise a purr — well, playing God's a helluva business. Quite frequently people phone me up days afterwards, tormented by guilt that they've somehow failed their pet."

What's the best way to cope with the trauma which the death of a cherished pet inflicts? The essential thing is to accept that the bereaved one's reaction isn't mawkish, hysterical or ridiculous. Medical experts now recognise that we must we all that when these staunch friends die, what we lose isn't "only an animal." It's an integral part of our emotional life, and we've every right to grieve.



Pets corner: the final resting place

Why fret at 50 when life can be full of friends and fun?

LETTERS

WHY are you perpetuating the myth of middle-aged women's powerlessness? And in such Mills and Boon terminology? (Barbara Ambrose, April 22).

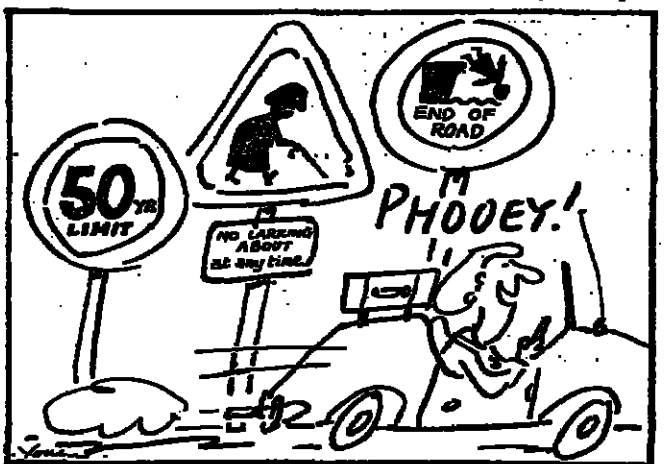
Ms Ambrose's turgid wanderings round the golf-course (maybe she could learn to play) left me speechless and angry. We are all at one time or another "obsessed by a secret search for a pattern", but there are other less mindless, more joyful ways than ending up loveless in the thirteenth hole sandpit. Being in your fifties is as exhilarating as you make it. It can be full of lovers, friends, happenings, and learning. It is the same as being five or a hundred, except you've usually got all your teeth and an extant working vocabulary. — Yours sincerely, Jenny White, London, SW 6.

I CAN sympathise with Barbara Ambrose in her anguish at being 50, but what I think she is really suffering from is a disease common to many

women, that of having been too nice to people for too long. She should give up all those fetes and charitable work, and concentrate on being really wicked, egotistical and selfish. It will be difficult for her at first, because she is not used to it, but she will get better with practice, and it will do wonders for her ego. Daphne Ghose, North Lancing, Sussex.

I WAS 80 years old this month. A qualified geriatric, still full of the joy of life. "Ageing can be a desperate and unnerving experience," moans Barbara Ambrose. I have been 50, of course, but I never thought of it as ageing; it almost passed unnoticed. Having aged can be wonderful. I haven't a "married daughter who treats me with fond contempt" but then I've never had a husband who is a "stranger" — or one who is my soul mate, either. Muriel Grabner, London, NW 11.

WHAT a sad article by Barbara Ambrose. My heart went out to her and I wondered how many other women (of uncertain age) feel



as she feels. I, too, reached a turning point. Having realised that my domestic responsibilities had eased (disabled mother-in-law went into a home, daughter turned 15), I wondered what to do.

I viewed the sitz, vac. columns with mounting despair. I had already, when first married, had meaningless jobs and I realised that I did not want to return to that, marking time till I was 60!

Having just completed an O level English language course I discovered I liked learning. At a study skills workshop I found out about degree courses for mature students. After an interview and 3,000 word essay, I started last September, with some 40 others, on B.A. Honours course at a local polytechnic. Now there is meaning to my life!

Ms Ambrose need not do anything so drastic, but I do suggest she attends a NOW course (New Opportunities for Women), in her area. It is time for Ms Ambrose

to ask herself, now I've done that for 7 numbers of years, what do I want to do next? A. P. Allen (Mrs), Watford, Herts.

Instinct and the Powell Bill

FOLLY TOYNBEE's extraordinary article on Enoch Powell's Bill (April 22) cannot be left unchallenged. One especially worrying but common line of thought emerged.

Support for the Bill is often compared with the papal interference with Galileo, opposing learning for itself. Rarely a week goes by when the use of animals in medical research is not condemned, rarely a day when nuclear research does not suffer the same fate. Whatever the rights and wrongs of those debates, it seems illogical that moral qualms or social squeamishness should be ruled valid in such arguments and yet be barred from discussion on embryo

research as medieval or irrational. An area where human life is at stake and instinctive feelings surely a more permissible part of argument.

I do not think that instinctive feelings alone are a good basis for lawmaking, but they are an inevitable part of discussing social issues.

The point is quite basic but overlooked. Either research is a neutral tool or activity which for non-scientific reasons we ban from certain areas because of the moral consequences or else the spirit of free inquiry must have absolutely no limits at all. For reasons of consistency I feel bound to adopt the former position and proceed from that premise in any debate. Others will no doubt wish to adopt the alternative. What is not permitted is to switch sides as the fancy or acceptable liberalism dictates. There may be flaws in the Bill; it may need revision to make it enforceable; it is still a step in the right direction.

Rev. Christopher Green, Virginia Water, Surrey.

ENOCH Powell expresses a lot of "instinctive feelings" about men and their behaviour in his interview with Folly Toynbee, eg: "There are limits beyond which men cannot be allowed to go."

"What men always do with power — abuse it." The imagination of man's heart is evil from his youth."

His dark vision about men may or may not be true — but I feel it is not true about women. Let him stick to introducing Bills which fundamentally affect men and not Bills which are restraints on women's civil rights, controls on their fertility, interfer-

ences with their relationships with their doctors and a human life is at stake and instinctive feelings surely a more permissible part of argument.

Christine M. B. Allen, Winchester, Hampshire.

An antidote to isolation

I SHOULD like to reply to Gyl Campbell's letter (April 22) concerning the National Housewives Register. Yes, NHR was formed 25 years ago when women's lives were different in many respects. It was less accepted then that women had a right to a life of their own outside the family, or to attend evening classes, let alone do paid work outside the home, especially if they had young children.

And yet some things haven't changed. One is women's isolation. In the present economic climate few families have the main breadwinner in the same employment in the same place for a lifetime — many families have to move round the country in search of jobs, never mind career advancement. With family support systems stretched so thinly women can feel very isolated in a new area.

One solution: join NHR. It's a marvellous way of meeting people and making friends, and always has been. With 1,200 groups and around 24,000 members in this country, there must be a group near you.

Come and join us Gyl, you've a lot to offer. For details of your nearest group contact the National Office, 246 Warwick Road, Solihull, W. Midlands, B32 7AH.

Jenny Johnson, Horbury, Wakefield.

Naked ape

RUGBY UNION: Austin Sheppard, the England prop, missed the final training session as the side completed training for the game in Cardiff. Sheppard's wife is expecting a baby on the day which England leave for New Zealand on May 12. He took his wife to a specialist yesterday to explore the possibility of bringing forward the birth, so that he can see his infant before going to the other side of the world.

Guardian (Charles Newley, Oxford).

... as represented, for example, by Roger Fry's Post Impressionist Exhibition, the immense success of Diaghilev's Russian Ballet, and the novels of Leonard Woolf's wife, Virginia."

Wittgenstein's Vienna, by Allan Janik and Stephen Toulmin (Althea Boyack, Bucks.).

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James Kennedy reports on the rise of Sadlers Wells Royal Ballet

Wright's Beauty awakes

TONIGHT the Sadlers Wells Royal Ballet will be at Covent Garden to cook a smooch at all those who said the Sleeping Beauty was "too big" for the second company.

During May SWRB's production of Sleeping Beauty and Swan Lake will be on view in the home of the "first company." It will be particularly satisfying for the company's director, Peter Wright. He remembers when SWRB was too small to handle "Lac" and "Beauty" and the matter even Coppelia and Giselle.

Wright took over in 1970 and the story of the company under his guidance has been one of redevelopment. A fairly experimental group, giving the country what it did not really want, has grown into one large enough to give the regions what they kept saying they did want — the classics.

The numbers were gradually nudged up to about 50. This was thought to be fine for Giselle and Coppelia but still inadequate for Lac and Beauty. Wright has proved that he can manage even these monsters. He's done it by getting a lot of work out of keen dancers and by the use of magnificent designs and costumes, provided, for ballets, by Philip Prowse.

There is a sombre grandeur about the setting of Lac, a bright, baroque opulence about King Florestan's court in Beauty; there is nothing reach-down or chase-down about either production. Also, Wright is unorthodox about "travelling sets." An orthodox view is that the scenery of a touring company should be light, for carriage and economy. But, says Wright, such scenery soon looks tatty; so the scenery for both his Lac and his Beauty is quite massive.

Even more than Nureyev was wont to do, Wright has made his productions his own. His motivation, unsurprisingly, is his love of the Nureyev. He is a proven but modest choreographer who as a producer of the classics believes he must not think self-importantly of himself as a choreographer but as a curator.

He rejects with cheerful premeditation the recent press criticisms of the sister company. And very properly too. Yet there does remain a glacially slow pace, the evident health of the SWRB — young, buoyant, productive, with Samson as a superb teacher and top ballerina and Desmond Kelly as a likeable but tough ballet master — is not the same as the quality of the ballets. The last recruits from School to two Royal companies included Viviana Durante, Sara Gallie and Miyako Yoshida; before that there were Maria Almeida, Leanne Benjamin, Sandra Madgwick and before that, Ferri, Tucker, Palsey, Brynd, Chabrier, Rose, et al — all that young talent which in the last two years or so has been getting to or near the top whether at Sadlers Wells or Covent Garden.

Peter Wright suggests that when the critics belabour the Royal Ballet they simply forget about the SWRB. He really prefers it that way, for his peace and quiet. But just now the SWRB is particularly worth bearing in mind.

I believe that the problem faced by the Royal Ballet (the whole, not just one half of it) some eight years ago was far more dramatic than that of today. Then there was no potential, top ballerina in sight. Now there is an abundance of them. Are they — and the several excellent youngsters among the men — being inadequately used and cared for at Covent Garden?

Perhaps. But better that by far than the apparent desert of talent at a decent age. Give the Royal Ballet, at Covent Garden, two years to sort out its mess of management. The SWRB, of course, needs no such suspended judgment. It is going strong now, even though, in present circumstances, its tactical director is not shouting about it.

COVENTRY Robin Thorber

Reputedly Glamorous

"NO mindfold, it only causes panic. Look her straight in the eye. There is no shame in what you are doing it on behalf of 55 million people." That's more or less what the hangman, Albert Pierpoint, said of his duty to execute Ruth Ellis, the last woman to be hanged in Britain. She was condemned to death for the murder of her lover, whom she shot five times outside the Magdala public house in London, on Easter Sunday, 1955.

One Reputedly Glamorous Woman is the phrase Pierpoint used to dismiss his client and the title of Vince Foxall's play, a brilliantly vivid evocation of the woman and her world. There was never a moment's doubt about it, not what makes the play so fascinating is the innocence that went with it. What sort of society kills people for being so vulnerable?

The play is remarkable for a virulent vigour which is not just exuberant writing



The troops leave for the Boer war — Coward's original inspiration for Cavalcade. Picture of the Chichester production by Douglas Jeffery

Coward and a cast of thousands

Hugh Hebert on the problems of producing the extravaganza Cavalcade, which opens at Chichester tomorrow

CAVALCADE has been produced professionally only twice in 50 years, and as you watch David Gilmore at work you can see why. He has the faintly haunted look of a man who spends his days directing a couple of dozen professional actors and his nights marshalling 180 amateurs.

And then there is the brass band, and they all flow together into Nobli Coward's most ambitious extravaganza, which is about as close as the modern theatre comes to mounting the Lord Mayor's Show indoors; it takes to the stage again at Chichester on Wednesday.

Gilmore insists that this is not the biggest amateur show on earth; the actors have been dressed and drilled to professional standards, even though none is allowed to utter a single line. Which is just as well, since there would scarcely be one each to go round from Coward's meagre text.

Coward wrote it as the pageant of two families, the Maryvilles who are rich and middle class, and the Bridges who at the beginning are their servants and slowly inherit their world; or at least a corner of it. It spans the Boer war and the First World War. It is a tale of a troupe of actors, a train bringing back wounded, the funeral of Queen Victoria and the boat deck of the Titanic. It opened in the West End in October 1931 as the Labour Government was collapsing and the National Government was about to be elected. It was supposed to be a picture of British life from 1899 to 1929, and it was an immediate success.

There were two good reasons why until

recently no one has done it since — its sheer scale and its embarrassing jingoism. Gilmore says the way they have tried to counteract the tendency of the whole thing to become mere spectacle — though exactly how many of Coward's extravagant mechanical effects you will see at Chichester is another matter — is to play the text itself as strongly as possible.

But what you wonder, as perhaps no one else's attitude to the jingoism? Because of the scene's attitude to the jingoism. Because so much of the show consists of old songs pressed into service by Coward, and wordless spectacle, there is room for some directorial adjustments. They have used some different songs of the period, they have changed the scene of the Western Front.

In Coward's original, it was like a watered down version of Oh What a Lovely War. Well, we've all seen Oh What a Lovely War, and we've seen it. I felt the approach had to be anti-jingoist — but not misanthropic. It's about a particular period in British history when there was a lot to

be proud of. But what comes out at the end of all these events is not necessarily a happy and successful country — it's 50 years since the play ended, and all we're really doing since then is survive.

He doesn't want to offend and he doesn't want to overload a Coward text that is far too thin to support much re-interpretation. Yet the text itself, and certainly Coward's attitude to the play, contains ambiguities. The men may seem to us mutton-headed, arrogant, flag-wagging fools, but the women at least are realistic and apprehensive.

Cavalcade came soon after Coward's huge success with Private Lives and immediately after Post-mortem, an almost forgotten "angry little vilification of war" that he wrote while heavily influenced by a brief appearance in Journey's End. He was looking for a grand spectacular subject for C. B. Cochran to produce at the Coliseum, visualising something with enormous mob scenes.

He considered the storming of the Bastille, the massacre of the Huguenots, and even the decline and fall of the Roman Empire. Then he opened an old bound copy of Illustrated London News, found a picture of a troopship leaving for the Boer War and settled for the decline and fall of Victorian values, accompanied by every music hall song

he could think of. The very size and complexity of the enterprise was partly the cause of what Coward himself saw as a slight misreading of Cavalcade. On the first night, one of the complicated mechanical changes stalled for what seemed an appalling length of time, and Coward was about to announce that the performance would have to be abandoned. It worked at last, but the experience unnerved him.

In his autobiography Present Indicative (1937) he confessed that despite the adulation that poured on him — again — next day he was "somewhat, somewhere, not quite comfortable. Everybody seemed to be more concerned with Cavalcade as a patriotic appeal than as a play. This attitude I realised had been enhanced by my first night speech." What he had said was "quite true, quite sincere... but I rather wished I hadn't said it. It popped up on to the top of Cavalcade like a paper clip. I hadn't written the play as a dashingly patriotic appeal at all... primarily it was the story of 30 years in the life of the family."

The redeeming thing about doing Cavalcade in 1985, Gilmore says, "is that it says something about England at that time — that's the reason for doing it. It does convey a national mood, and it's a good thing to look at the England of 50 years ago and see if you approve or disapprove. And without undermining Coward's patriotic intentions at all, it's possible to provide the show with just a twist of lemon to prevent it being simply a wallow in sentimentality."

Waldemar Januszczak on the cultivated immaturity of Julian Opie

The wage of affluence

JULIAN OPIE is the God-frey Kneller of the 1980s, fashionable, successful and incredibly prolific. Much patronised by the state, or at least by the British Council, he is both the darling of his age and an indictment of it. Three years ago he was still a student; then student aesthetics became all the rage. Now he is our main representative at international Biennales. As far as many of the world's observers are concerned, Julian Opie is the quintessential British sculptor, the undisputed leader of the Prep Artists.

Opie makes 3-D still-lives, colourful, metal weapons of the cut-out and fold models you find on the back of cereal packets. Indeed, Opie's art concerns itself with what we might call the cornflake level of our existence, the routine, consumer level, the world of credit cards and cardboard boxes, File Fax and take-away Chinese dinners, cigar packets and paint-your-own-old-masters sets.

There is no doubt that the brightly-printed, relief sculpture that hangs on the wall must be standing in a topshop, goodie, goodie everywhere. But as soon as you leave the room all memories, all sensations vanish. There is nothing that lingers, no emotional or intellectual after-image. Opie's aesthetic effects are as disposable as



Opie's Blue (Nights) from 1984

his subject-matter. Did Debits is a floor piece guaranteed to unsettle spectators who also happen to be tax dodgers, the artist surrounds you with bills and receipts, credit cards, passports, sinister brown envelopes and income tax folders, all cleverly evoked in that brisk, impressionistic shorthand with which he achieves his likenesses.

No doubt the work was intended as a lament on the subject of paper work and the way it clogs up the life of today's successful young artists. But the mountain of bills has become a status symbol. Look at me Mum, it screams, I'm young, gifted and in the black. Opie's art flaunts its affluent adolescence. Unlike most

artistic prodigies who have painted with a skill that belies their tender years, or expressed the audience with their unexpressed, matured, he has created an aesthetic of immaturity. His art revels in comic-book colours and ragged fun. It refuses to grow up and leave college. It fills the room with banal, right-headed banter. It is the visual equivalent of turning on Radio One.

In Chinese Take-Away a typical Cantonese restaurant sign gradually metamorphoses as it slides down the wall until it becomes a collage of the most horrible tin-foil containers in which you carry off the sweet and sour pork. Barnett Newman is a relief made out of giant cigarettes. The vertical line made by the filters mimics the stripes which were the most famous feature of Newman's paintings.

This is the nearest Opie's art comes to being expressive. But somewhere in the transition from drawing to finished sculpture the audience's sense of reality, the last-night loneliness he started out with disappears, to be replaced by that dreadful jokiness which is Julian Opie's dubious gift to British art.

Julian Opie at the ICA until May 12, and at the Lisson Gallery, Bell Street, NW1 until May 25.



Prep position: Julian Opie

Meirion Bowen reviews ENO's Puccini

Butterfly and the fatal flame

GRAHAM VICK'S production of Puccini's *Madama Butterfly* — now back in the repertoire at the English National Opera — is a superb example of integrated musical theatre and should not be missed. For the audience it is so riveting that the usual coughs and unwrapping of chocolates that tend to accompany episodes between the big set pieces and purely orchestral passages are almost entirely absent.

Vick brings out so many dimensions in the opera that its novelties are realism is for once subordinate. The whole conception is greatly assisted by Stefano Lazaridis's designs and Matthew Richardson's lighting. For instance, the witty deployment of sliding panels at the back of the stage in Act I to depict the interior of Pinkerton's newly acquired Nagasaki house gives way, in Act II, to a symbolic usage: the panels now disclose a variety of figures or silhouetted forms at crucial stages of the drama leading weight and intensity to the action.

Often, this method calls to mind Debussy's *Pelléas* — which was entirely appropriate, since the music itself is replete with Debussyan resonances. To have Butterfly at the front of the stage looking out to sea as if Pinkerton might emerge any moment from the audience also increased the psychological pressure.

In any case, Butterfly, here, proceeds to her fate as inexorably as any Greek tragic heroine. Her suicide is enacted out of sight of the audience as well as of her child, playing blind man's buff. Janice Cairns was well-suited to the title role, manifesting a steely strength in her vocal line and searing conviction throughout.

Rowland Siddwell, as a

rather portly, but full-blooded Pinkerton, didn't have quite such stamina, and took time to attain security in the duet, early on, with Malcolm Donnelly, well cast as the somewhat degenerate American consul. But Cairns was excellently partnered by Della Jones as the servant girl, Sumiko; only in the penultimate scene did their dialogues lose something of their earlier urgency (more, perhaps, Puccini's fault than theirs).

Terry Jenkins as Goro, the marriage broker, was prominent among the strong supporting cast, all firmly attuned to the proliferating detail in Vick's stage realisation. One could forgive Tang Thanh Lam for having a typically Japanese black touch instead of the gold locks Butterfly referred to more than once. ENO's orchestra played with both diligence and beautifully blended sonority for the conductor John Mauceri, setting the seal on an evening of constant stimulus and unalloyed pleasure.



Janice Cairns as Butterfly

GALLERIES BRIEFING

Allison Wilding (Serpentine Gallery until May 12). An impressive and very beautiful exhibition in which Allison Wilding explores a delicate sculptural vein that runs somewhere between poetic abstraction and evocative realism. Her work goes in search of elusive lyrical relationships — between shapes, colours and textures that reflect nature without describing it.

National Characteristics. In Design. (Bellerhouse, until May 30). An exhibition of quite astounding vulgarity in which eight unfortunate nations, from Italy to Japan, Sweden to Russia, have been asked to offer up their design identities. Ethiopia Appeal Art Auction (Bathmans, Montpelier Street, SW7, Wednesday 6.30 pm). Viewing today and tomorrow.

Not only will the proceeds go to a good cause but this is also a remarkably large and impressive collection of works, a tribute to the tenacity of its organisers and the generosity of Britain's artists. Highlight include works by Richard Deacon, Leon Kossof, Spitting Image, Ken Kilg and Theresa Oulton. There are always bargains to be had at these events.

After the certainties of Soho friends it must have come as a shock to find himself held in thrall by the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral. Some of the tension shows in his ambivalence towards those in the lot. They look a formidable lot — worrying perhaps about their contribution to the miners' strike. In committee as one of his subjects noted they could be gnomes squabbling.

The influences on his style are obvious: fashionable German Expressionism, Beckmann and Kokoschka — there is even one profile which looks a strange lift from an African mask head out of Picasso's *Demoiselles d'Avignon*. His designing is haphazard with its tendency to shove the main focus left of centre but his double portrait of Bishop Simon and Mary Philips is good — contrasting types brought together in uneasy balance.

I also liked his sympathetic heads of Lea Fage, the craftsman in a flat cap who has been working for years among timbers in the roof. Trapped in his low tunnel of wood he looks more on the side of the angels than of the clergy.

There is one wall of cock-eyed perspectives of the cathedral city too — towers arching gateways lurk in all directions. I fancy he has been pushing himself too hard: too much self-expression.

LINCOLN David Dalton

Timothy Hyman

FOR the past year Timothy Hyman has been artist-in-residence at Lincoln. What attracted him was the bit in the ad which asked for a painter interested in breaking the mould of what is usually termed portraiture.

Not enough observation; too much "me" not enough perception. Still even if he jets the brush and colour run away with him, painting is another word for feeling and there is much to be said for a young artist bent at all costs on spontaneity of response.

Timothy Hyman: Lincoln Portraits and other works Spaces Gallery to May 4.

ST JOHN'S/RADIO 3 Meirion Bowen

Moravec

IVAN MORAVEC's appearances on the London musical scene are all too rare. Here, in this BBC lunchtime piano recital, his comprehensive keyboard skills and penetrating powers as an interpreter were on display.

Whereas in Beethoven's 32 Variations in C Minor, many pianists insist on an over-vigorous metrical pulse, keeping the basic chaconne format constantly in the foreground, Moravec was less predictable. He maintained some variations absolutely in time, but separated them out into individual units within the musical design. In others, he modified the pace to underline the feeling of unexpected digression

from the main path taken by the music — but, just as readily he linked these variations to each other, so that they never sounded superfluous. Meanwhile, Moravec despatched Beethoven's cascading figures with almost nonchalant ease and brilliance.

The other works in the recital were largely intimate, self-communing, enabling Moravec to show other facets of his interpretive ability. Throughout his Brahms groups — two interludes, the B Minor Capriccio and G Minor Rhapsody — there were many episodes of melodic sonority. Bringing out the lightness of the Capriccio and the assertiveness of the rhapsody, however, Moravec put all this reflection into perspective.

CARDIFF David Adams

Write On!

THE Write On! festival organised by Made in Wales has been a notable event for the past few years. It has included performance, readings, talks and other events that have added up to one of the most exciting and encouraging pro-

grammes that the theatre in Wales has had.

It ended on a note that was suitably complex and filled with promise and ambiguity. But at least it was alive and kicking, and that vitality and creative energy has been the motive force of the fortnight festival at the Sherman Theatre.

For example, in a discussion on political theatre in Wales applied to a 45-minute film in slot, one contributor pointed out that South Wales had in fact seen over a year of street theatre in the conflicts of the picket line. Ironically, the next day the reality did take form at the festival in Orgreave, a dramatised reading of miners' experiences recalled in the Welsh Campaign for Civil and Political Liberties book, *Striking Back*.

Orgreave has become the modern Peterloo but this admirable if undeveloped piece of documentary drama (and what drama there was in those heart-felt vox pop recollections) was presented as a real slice of popular culture, all the more pertinent against the other items on offer. Because on the same day we had had a thoroughly enjoyable and very informative talk from Julian Mitchell on the perils of miswriting; a lovely insight into the workings of educational middle class theatre.

Hugh Hebert watches Video From Russia

Ways of making you talk

REPORTERS have two ways of finding out what people think. One is to go out into the street and ask them with an open mind and a blank notebook; the other is to go out and buy them with a closed ear and an open chequebook. Either way, the raw material you get is likely to be repetitive and simplistic. The freshness and interest of the American programme *Video from Russia* (C4) lay not in the method or very much in what the Russians said, but in the fact that it is something we hardly ever see from a place where we are encouraged to believe it could hardly be otherwise.

A Russian-speaking American director, Dmitri Deyyatkin, visited six Soviet cities with a video camera and a sound pack, and just talked to the people in the street, aged roughly between eight and 80. One 30-year-old woman clearly couldn't believe this was happening to her. "You have permission," she said, shaking her head twice in astonishment. "It's all official." They did have a few run-ins with officialdom, but we were told about America, and that despite the occasional hiccup, they were never stopped from filming.

Deyyatkin and his unnamed colleagues were travelling with a Peace Cruise, though he never explained what this was, and the great bulk of what the Russian people in the street had to say was predictably about the need for peace and friendship.

I mean, if a Russian film crew stopped you in the street and asked you an open-ended question about what you thought of the Soviet Union, would your first thought be the relative prices of potatoes or vodka? No, it would surely be Topic A, that dashed into your mind whether you wanted it or not, and your rulers are going to get together or blow us all up.

Deyyatkin never tried to lead the conversation far from what they thought about America, and maybe he had tried, there would have been more clammed mouths than there were. These were the merest snatches of vox pop most of the time, and what matters most with the voice of the people is the feeling rather than the words. And whether it was in Kiev or Volgograd or Kazan, there was no mistaking the feeling in this fortieth anniversary year.

Only in Leningrad did the mood shift: there was young Russians who call themselves punks (though not looking anything like what we would call punks) and one who would like to live in America and be rich: "if you make some money here they come and take it away — the KGB. They say it's a mistake."

And you can't say that it's a word that gave you much western pride last night after seeing Granada's World in Action. This was one of their earliest exposures of how children in India — some as young as eight — are lured away from home and pressed into work as hand weavers, sewing carpets to supply the burgeoning demand from western countries.

The children are offered pay that is almost impossible to refuse, and heard that often turns out to be bare floors, and bare subsistence. They are made to work long hours, are in practice not free to leave their masters, and receive no education.

Many of the carpets are imported by one of the companies of the Bowater group, B. Hill, whose chairman, Mr Keith Mogford said that they simply dealt with sub-contractors in India; and that "if a young lad is able to provide for his family in India, which is very different from the West, they would say that was wonderful."

Just wipe your feet as you come in, would you?

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The money at the end of the line

After almost three months of playing the teachers' disputes fairly long and fairly cool, ministers are now adopting a more urgent tone. At the weekend, the Education Secretary, Sir Keith Joseph, made his most acerbic comments so far. The teachers amongst other things, were "mad" not to sweep into eager discussion of the Government's proffered 4 per cent.

Sir Keith's statement obviously had more to do with this Thursday's important county council elections in England and Wales than it can possibly have had to do with getting a solution to this increasingly bitter dispute. It was issued through Conservative Central Office, not through the Department of Education and Science. It was made in the full knowledge that the party political dimension of the teachers' strikes is hotting up on all sides. Yesterday, the largest of the unions, the NUT, announced the latest batch of stoppages. Following the earlier example of a Scottish teachers' union who have consistently aimed their action at schools in the constituencies of Government ministers — the NUT will be out next week in Finchley and in Sir Keith's own patch in Leeds. Meanwhile, an ever-growing list of Labour controlled authorities (the largest of all, the Inner London, added its name to them yesterday) are concluding electorally attractive no-disruption pacts with the unions in return for supporting the pay claim. Liberal controlled Richmond on Thames has done likewise.

Whether Conservative county council candidates will thank Sir Keith for his handling remains to be seen. The general party political situation is once more in flux. And it could be that the public's traditionally favourable view of teachers is translating into greater passive support for their pay campaign than Sir Keith realises. Thursday's results will help to show if that is so. But meanwhile, the question is: what

is Sir Keith doing to bring about a settlement? From his latest outburst the conclusion must be: not a lot.

Yet time is getting short for teachers and employers alike. The unions have managed so far to maintain greater unity than might have been predicted at the outset. That unity, however, may not continue indefinitely. There are signs that the other unions are looking for an opportunity to settle. That would leave the NUT on its own. And it is only a matter of weeks now before the critical exam period is over. No industrial action which goes into recess for the summer can expect to sustain its momentum very easily.

The time factor now means that Sir Keith's long-term desire to hitch pay and teachers' contracts into one deal is also looking less attainable this time round. That, in its way, is a victory, albeit probably only a temporary one, for the unions. Everything therefore points to the need for fresh talks about this year's pay award, with the contract issue deferred to yet another season. And how are the rigid positions on both sides about pay to be broken down? The answer is surely for the Government and the employers to come up with the improved offer for which, if the offstage gossip is to be believed, money is available. In this year's public sector pay round, the 4 per cent offer to the teachers compares poorly with, for example, the 5.5 to 6.7 per cent offered to university manual workers, the 5.4 per cent secured by the police and the 4.9 per cent offered to civil servants. Something similar for the teachers would not solve any of the fundamental issues at stake in the education disputes. But a temporary peace looks increasingly like the best that either side can now hope for.

One case for Star Wars

The deep attachment of US Administration to its Strategic Defence Initiative has created more widespread misgiving in Europe than any previous military measure. However, the instinctive reaction against what appears to be the beginning of

another arms race needs to take into account the arguments in favour of SDI which are put forward by some (and by no means all) American strategic commentators and arms control negotiators. They are ready to start, as does Colin S. Gray, President of a public policy think-tank in the current issue of *Survival*, with the charge that SDI undermines the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty of 1972 and hence undermines arms control. To regard this treaty as sacrosanct, it is argued, is to forget what arms control is about. Arms control is about reducing the risk of war and if a particular treaty does not serve that purpose then, although it may have symbolic value, it is not an arms control measure.

SDI is defined as an exploration of ways in which the stability of deterrence might be enhanced, and in the longer term as the only remotely feasible means by which nuclear disarmament on a massive scale might be secured. It is not supposed that SDI will itself lead to a technological peace: that must be a political development. The problem addressed by SDI is that, as things stand, the future rests on a nuclear deterrence system "concerning which even a single serious malfunction cannot be tolerated." Even if the absence of nuclear war for 40 years can be attributed to sound policy rather than luck, how can one be confident that the stability which apparently reigns today will remain for the next 50 or 100 years? SDI cannot offer a transformation in East-West competition. It may buy time for the transformation to come about by political means. A "major portion" of the case for SDI is that there are no alternative paths to greater security.

If, according to this argument, one rejects the very idea of strategic defence one endorses the seemingly endless competition in offensive nuclear arms. The alternative to SDI is not a world of super-stable, jointly well managed offensive arsenals. It is a world of acute competition and anxiety about war-fighting prowess that cannot withstand a single breakdown in the existing deterrence system. In the absence of defence, no one knows how to achieve nuclear disarmament. Only in the presence of multi-layered strategic defences would the super-powers be able to endorse radical disarmament. Indeed, they could then live

with a disarmament treaty which need not be verifiable with absolute confidence. Distant though nuclear disarmament may be, it is morally and politically essential that the US should be able to articulate a not implausible theory of how such disarmament might come about in ways compatible with its own and allied security.

Whether or not it becomes possible to defend cities by destroying missiles in the boost phase or post-boost phase it should be possible to protect US retaliatory forces and strategic communications by terminal non-nuclear defence. These would present massive new uncertainties in any Soviet attack calculations.

The most frequent objection to SDI is the allegation that it will "stimulate the arms race." This objection is conceded but is seen by advocates as a truism in the sense that "any US strategic force development which threatens to thwart some aspects of Soviet strategy, to deny some measure of military advantage, may serve as fuel for Soviet competitive behaviour." A much reduced scale of nuclear threat is more likely to be achievable if the Soviet Union can be brought to believe that nuclear disarmament is in her interest. That will not come about through theoretical strategic persuasion but only if the Soviet Union decides that it will face an important military disadvantage if it lets the competition run its course unregulated. SDI has "interesting co-operative possibilities," but they can only rest on effective US performance in the first place. At the very least it would be irresponsible and imprudent to refuse the challenge to try to live in greater safety with nuclear weapons that cannot be dismantled.

We do not find these arguments dour, but there is a contrary case which may be more persuasive. We shall look at it tomorrow.

The emperor of everything

The jargon in which town and country planning processes are traditionally wrapped, and the jumbles of initials and acronyms which virtually no discussion of

them can avoid, confer a useful advantage on the Secretary for the Environment. Although he may not convince his professional critics, he can rely on a certain glazing of the eyes when the matter is brought before the public.

This week the Lords are mounting a series of challenges to the remotest reaches of the Bill to abolish the GLC and metropolitan councils and in, at least one particular, have shown away enough verbiage to make the issues more readily intelligible. The controversy is about how, after abolition, all the planning about housing, transport, recreation and green belts, location of industry, waste disposal, mineral extraction, and other environmental topics (strategic planning, as it is known) is going to be carried out. Under the Bill, the Environment Secretary will have wide discretion to do as he likes throughout the contributions which the authorities disappear. An amendment in the name of Lord Mollison attempts to subject this discretion to some kind of external discipline, including where necessary public inquiries.

The Government fought hard in the Commons against formal constraint on the Department's powers and has posted sentinels to prevent an ambush in the Lords. Nevertheless, Lord Mollison's amendment has the tactical advantage of cross-party and cross-sectional support, including that of the CBI, the House Builders' Federation, the NFU, the Town and Country Planning Association, and several professional planning bodies, as well as the CPRE which drew it up. In brief, if the Bill is unamended, the Secretary of State will become the sole strategic planning arbiter for the areas now controlled by the metropolitan councils. If the amendment is carried he will have to go through a regulated process of consultation with public interests before far-reaching decisions on matters of immediate concern to rate-payers are proclaimed. In sum, it seems the difference between a system where everyone trusts the minister to act prudently, and a system where there is some mild compulsion on him so to do. Once again, it seems, the Lords have become the effective umpires against the succession of fast and short-pitched balls which the Cabinet bounces against a bemused electorate.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

When aid cuts hurt at home

Sir—You describe (Leader, April 26) the crisis in the Government's attitude to industry, made by Lord Weinstock and Mr Harvey-Jones before the Lords' Select Committee, as "familiar." One was not. Answering the question as to whether the reduction in overseas aid "are detrimental to British business and employment," Lord Weinstock replied, "Very much so."

As a member of the Select Committee it would be inappropriate for me to comment. But I would like to express my personal sadness that your paper, the only one which pays even peripheral serious attention to the links between overseas aid and the state of the British economy, including employment, should have ignored this important piece of evidence.

May I remind you that on May 23 last year Lord Belstead, speaking for the Government, admitted that in 1983 75 per cent of the bilateral aid allocated by this country was tied to the procurement of British goods and services; that multilateral aid created an equal return in export business to our contribution; and that since the aid and trade provision was initiated in 1977, an expenditure of £264 million had produced additional exports for British firms amounting to £1,298 million.

Wearing my other hat as the member of the Lords who initiated the debate which drew these admissions, may I suggest that this provides conclusive evidence that the 17 per cent cut in overseas aid made by this Government has damaged British industry, retarded our export trade, and increased British unemployment. — Yours sincerely, John Hatch, House of Lords.

Sir—Your report (April 19) that the World Bank is still concerned about the level of development aid (as opposed to famine relief) for Sub-Saharan Africa again raises the question of what extra aid the UK is giving to deal with the African crisis. In its report last year on Sub-Saharan Africa, the Bank suggested that at least two billion dollars of additional aid a year was needed just to stop the crisis getting steadily worse.

The Special Facility recently agreed will provide only one billion dollars and that is expected to be spent over 3-5 years so that a big gap remains. It would be helpful if Mr. Raison could say how much extra development aid the UK will provide for Sub-Saharan Africa over the next two years. Otherwise we are left with the unfortunate impression that the UK contribution of £75 million to the Special Facility is merely a stage army in a different uniform.

Of course any extra aid for Africa has to come out of an aid budget which is not even keeping pace with inflation so it would be interesting to know which other poor countries will lose out. — Yours faithfully, (Sir) Peter Preston, Ashford, Surrey.

The unacceptable face of the social security system

Sir—I read with amazement your report (April 18) on the Labour proposed reshaping of the social security system.

Mr Meacher criticises the present scheme of means-tested benefits as "degrading" and "a fraud," and plans to replace it with a new "income protection plan." But how exactly will this work if means-testing is to be dispensed with?

Is he proposing a system of guaranteed incomes for all, regardless of means? If not, what alternative method of selection is he proposing to use to sort out the sheep from the goats?

The answer lies, apparently, in restricting benefit to certain clearly-defined categories of beneficiaries—the handicapped, the long-term unemployed, for example (the last embracing presumably only those with a previous contribution record, though this is not made clear).

The proposed benefits will no doubt be welcomed—and of course deserved—by those who fall into one or other of the qualifying categories, but what about the scores of thousands of destitute, rootless and homeless individuals (well-known to the voluntary welfare groups,

and also known to and helped by the present supplementary benefits scheme), who have inadequate or no existing contribution records and who do not fall easily into any of the qualifying groups? Presumably when their "short period of emergency relief" (still to be means-tested, let us note) comes to an end, they will be totally deprived of state assistance.

Furthermore, we would all be losers under the proposed new dispensation, through the loss of that sense of security which, for all its defects, the safety net of the supplementary benefits scheme affords us. Surely the proper remedy for the defects of the system is to abolish the system.

What is needed is more compassion on the part of everyone involved in operating the system and less concern with policing petty fraud than with ensuring that no one in need is turned away empty-handed.

Firm adherence to a caring policy (despite political and financial pressures in a contrary direction) and improvements in organisation and attitudes would go a long way towards giving us the sort of social security system we thought we were

creating at the end of the last war.—Yours faithfully, A. B. Buchanan, 3 Ayr Place, Fort William, Inverness-shire.

Sir—David Rose's graphic description (April 27) of the appalling realities at Westminster social security office is too kind to DES management. Last week's knife fight in the public waiting-room is the direct responsibility of a management which has been resolutely deaf to CPSSA warnings for the past three years.

You cannot cut staffing levels by 15 per cent, triple the number of claimants, slash their benefits, herd them into foul, overcrowded premises and then not even pretend to offer the most rudimentary service without creating profound discontent on both sides of the reinforced protective screen.

Here we have a government department breaking its own regulations as a matter of routine and displaying a public face of the utmost ugliness. Negligence and squalor. Meanwhile, the vast majority of DES management are shockingly cynical: short-term sops instead of long-term solutions, desperate "reorganisations" instead of

imaginative planning, cosmetic gimmicks instead of serious action, and vindictive and authoritarian attitudes on the unions instead of any attempt to hear our cries of anger. Those who administer this national scandal without so much as a whimper of protest tacitly state that the 8 million people living on supplementary benefits deserve no better.

How appropriate that the very worst example of this is right on Margaret Thatcher's doorstep. The lost chickens of Poor Britain have well and truly come home to roost and now conduct their tragic business within spitting distance of the Parliament which makes it all possible. And, as always, it is the low-paid, demoralised staff on the front line, working in hellish conditions, who must bear the brunt of the daily horror. — Yours sincerely, Richard Mortimer, Civil and Public Services Association, Inner London Branch, London W14.

Sir—Having learned my arithmetic when a digit was a finger, and the electronic product of applying one to a button, I am not so hot at figuring. So, can someone

tell me why, if, as Lord Young is reported to have hinted (April 26), unemployment benefits are too near the levels of real wages, the Government should be seeking a reduction in wage levels?

If life on the dole is more attractive than work because it is more financially rewarding, the argument that lower wage levels would enable employers to take more people on and thus reduce unemployment is invalid. Even were employers, out of social conscience, to try to forget all that Tory talk of a couple of years back about over-manning and try to expand their labour forces, there would presumably be few takers of the new jobs from among the unemployed — unless, of course, lower wages are accompanied by even lower benefits for the unemployed.

I don't, of course, expect enlightenment until all the votes in the forthcoming local government elections have been counted — manually, as of yore, I trust; or has midnight oil been expended and thrown in the heat of the electronic sunrise? — Mike Bird, 11 Bridge Street, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire.

Totting up play group benefits



Sir—Hoping for votes and armed with the results of new surveys undertaken in America about the importance of pre-school education, at least two parties are seizing upon the need for being ripe for political exploitation.

The play-group movement was started by parents for their children because of the almost total lack of interest in the education of the under-fives from any government since the end of the second world war when women were no longer needed for war work.

Local play-groups are successful working concerns which are providing independently what successive governments have not provided

— up to two years of good pre-school education for thousands of children.

The play-group movement needs direct, guaranteed, funding irrespective of political climate, and play-groups need to be kept apart from the vagaries of the state education system which could mean the withdrawal of play-groups from the scene.

Play-groups are so successful purely because of the untrained parents' pleasure in independently providing, against all odds, a marvellous education for many small local children who would otherwise have had nowhere else to go.

Sue Kelly, Oxhey, Hertfordshire.

A COUNTRY DIARY

CHESHIRE: By April 21 the mass arrival of the willow warblers was complete, for on that day we listened to a dozen or more in song on the Common. A cot was sitting motionless on its foot-high nest in a mown reed-bed in the lake, and a bearded black-headed gull sailed over the water, the first that I have seen here since March 30. The long-tailed pair, which we watched as they were investigating a gorse and bramble thicket in late February, had completed, in the heart of a gorse-bush, the beautifully-constructed oval nest from

which they take their country name of bottle-tits. The long-tailed pair, like the wren and other small insectivorous birds, is a species which is normally at great risk during severe winters. However, again like the wren, it does not appear to have suffered this year, for a friend, who is an indefatigable naturalist, has reported five nesting pairs with walking distance of my house. Bottle-tits are usually early nesters, so he was surprised to find two pairs only just starting their building in late April. We wondered whether this peculiar stop-go winters, with

Boat hooked

Sir—As the dust settles over the 1985 Boat Race and Oxford record their tenth consecutive win, I would like to reiterate a point made recently by two MPs, namely the Minister of Sport and Robert Rhodes-James.

In the past three years Oxford have had under 100 graduates in their crews. In 1983 they had seven, in 1984 six, and this year five, and while more have been predominantly international oarsmen as well.

Oxford have been fortunate to have had such large numbers of experienced oarsmen to draw upon, but there is no doubt that some of them have been approached at international regattas and invited to come to the boat race, and some Americans, who were approached during the run-up to the last Olympics, will be coming up to Oxford to ensure that once again the custom advantage of age and experience will be maintained.

This seems to me to be totally against the spirit of the Boat Race and of sport in general.

John Garrett, President CUBC 1984-5, St Johns College, Cambridge.

THE JAMES CAMERON AWARD

Point of departure



"WATCH this space..." advised James Cameron sardonically at the end of one of his pieces here, in columns 7 and 8, which, if I remember rightly, had stripped the latest move in the superpowers' nuclear chess game of its sun-dazzling jargon, and exposed it to the trenchant amalgam of brilliant writing and deep conviction that made his byline a byword.

His injunction was, of course, as unneeded as it was charitable. For a decade, Guardian readers, turned expectantly to "this space" every Tuesday to savour the wit and the wisdom, the passion and the compassion he brought to bear with such felicity in the weekly commentaries distilled from his 30 years as a roving foreign correspondent for both press and television, recording and exorcising man's inhumanity to man, to woman and to child, in the most varied forums — social and racial injustices, political tyranny, economic oppression and the evils of war — in every corner of the world.

His death in January robbed what he called our rough-trade of its most gifted modern exemplar. Cameron always described himself as a reporter — and he was a master of the reporting craft — but it was the moral vision and professional integrity which informed his powerful prose that gave his journalism a stature widely acknowledged by his contemporaries at home and abroad and hailed as an inspiring model by the young generation.

Remembering his own tough initiation as a 15, had a special affection for young journalists in the first throes of their careers. As their guru, he was never happier than in their company, passing on advice and encouragement, and, not least, reinforcing their idealism, reminding them of the journalist's responsibility to his readers. As he once put it: "...the reporter engaged in serious affairs must be the people's eyes and ears; he must be the instrument associating people's government with people's opinion."

Cameron discussed high policy with the great and the powerful but what mattered most to him was how it affected the lives of ordinary people, above all the people of the Third World, the napalm-bombed of Korea and Vietnam, the exploited villagers of his beloved India, the disfranchised blacks of South Africa's shameful townships, the victims of colonial rule, the people at the bottom of the heap in all societies. That was for him the real "human story". It is with this in mind that it has been decided that there could be no more appropriate and practical way of commemorating his outstanding contribution to journalism and international

understanding than by establishing an annual James Cameron Award, with which his many admirers can be associated.

Once established, the award will be administered by the City University and its Graduate Centre for Journalism, their association being joined with the new generation of young journalists as they prepare for their careers. The award, funded by public subscription, will go to a reporter of any nationality, writing for the British press whose work is judged by a distinguished panel to have contributed most during the year to the continuance of the Cameron tradition. It is a tall order, but Cameron's credo — spelt out in his autobiography, *From the Barricade to the Bedroom* — gives his successors the clearest of basic guidelines. This is what he wrote:

"I cannot remember how often I have been challenged, and especially in America, for disregarding the fundamental tenets of honest journalism, which is objectivity... I still do not see how a reporter attempting to define a situation involving some sort of ethical conflict can do it with sufficient demonstrable neutrality to fulfil some arbitrary concept of 'objectivity'. It never occurred to me, in such a situation, to be other than subjective, and as obvious as the sun, it could manifestly be. I may not always have been satisfactorily balanced; I always tended to argue that objectivity was of less importance than the truth, and that the reporter whose technique was informed by no opinion lacked a very serious dimension."

"It can easily be misrepresented. Yet as I see it — and it seems to be the simplest of disciplines — the journalist is obliged to present his attitude as vigorously and persuasively as he can, insisting that it is his attitude to be examined and criticised in the light of every contrary argument, which he need not accept but must reveal."

Surely the useful end is somehow to encourage an attitude of mind that will challenge and criticise automatically, thus to destroy or weaken the built-in advantages of all propaganda and special pleading — even the journalist's own. The energetic argument for "honest journalism" must, by definition, embody the machinery for its own conquest, since it presents itself as equally vulnerable."

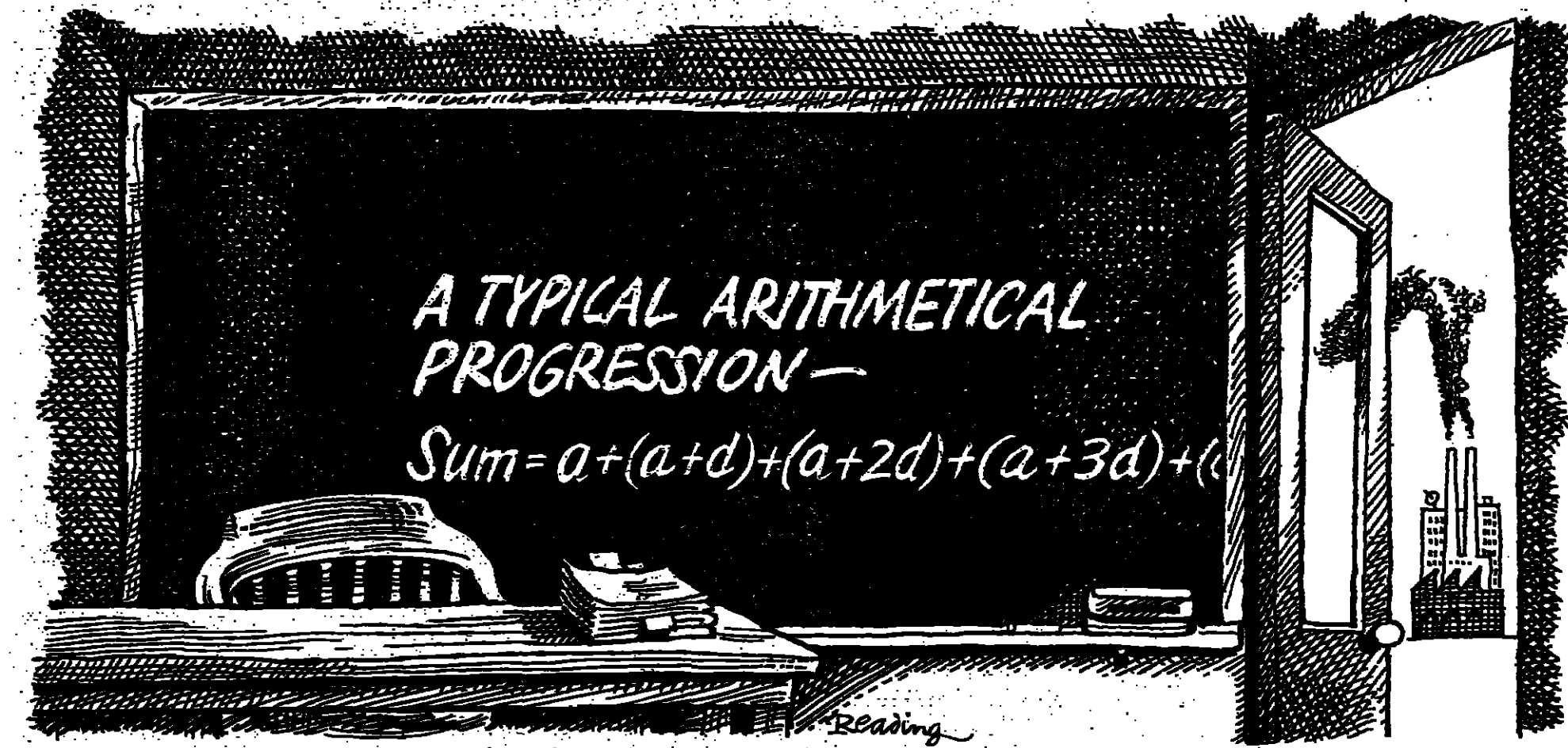
It is a testament for all thinking journalists who would follow in James' footsteps.

Tom Baistow

How to contribute to the fund

With a view to funding the Award, The James Cameron Memorial Trust has been established, the objects of which are, firstly, providing and arranging for Awards to be given or, secondly, charitable objects connected with the life or work of James Cameron. Readers who wish to contribute to the Trust should send their cheques to:

The James Cameron Memorial Trust, National Westminster Bank, Holborn Hall, 108 Grays Inn Road, London WC1.



Sir Keith has chosen to turn the spotlight on maths, but the shortage of specialists across a wide range of other subjects is also giving cause for concern. Maureen O'Connor investigates

The experience of the last year would deter anyone from teaching: low pay, low esteem and the pronouncements of ministers would put anyone off the profession

SIR Keith Joseph may be about to launch 350 "maths missionaries" into the schools to implement the Cockcroft Report, but the very moment when head teachers and local authority inspectors are beginning to ask where the next generation of maths teachers will come from.

Sadly for Sir Keith's strategy, there are signs that the slight improvement in the job market this year for graduates who might have applied for a teacher training year simply as an insurance against not getting a job at all are not doing so in such great numbers this year. Others regard a fall in the number of places available for the sixth form as a sign that the sixth form is no longer a safe haven for those who cannot get into university.

Jean Beckett, of the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education, says government policy on teacher training on two counts: it has emphasized the more volatile postgraduate route into teaching, and the expense of

the B.Ed. and it has virtually wiped out mature student entry to the colleges.

"We will soon be in the situation where anyone who applies for a postgraduate place in a shortage area will get in, because the colleges suffer financially if they do not fill all the places they have been allocated for specific subjects. This will do absolutely nothing for the standards of the teaching profession which Sir Keith is always going on about."

The Advisory Council has been discussing these problems this week but has failed to come up with a single new idea on a recruitment apart from setting up a national team to promote teaching as a career. But if higher education finds it hard to recruit specialists with all its advantages - how can the schools compete? Mr Beckett asked.

University appointments officers, who advise on graduate options point to the harsh facts of the market. A graduate entering teaching may start at a salary not much different from graduates in other professions. The career prospects which are so much worse.

"My wife has been in teaching for twenty years and is earning just over £2,000 while

my daughter will graduate and start work with an oil company later this year at a starting salary of almost £10,000," said Norman Lloyd, head of Manchester University's careers service.

Physics and chemistry graduates, he added, can start in industry at £9,000 a year and expect to add a third to that within a few years, plus fringe benefits. The Scale 1 or 2 teacher, he thinks, has a pay ceiling which is far too low to be attractive to graduates with special skills.

As far as the DES is concerned the only area of crisis in teacher supply is for craft, design and technology staff. Special grants of at least £75 a week continue to be available for mature students wishing to train in this area. Apart from that, special allocations for in-service training in maths, science and pre-vocational subjects are expected to take care of the shortage subjects - and the recent White Paper, Better Schools, forecast an end to teacher shortages by 1988.

Local authority advisers, and head teachers, at the grass roots, are much more sceptical, mainly because they still find a shortage of specialists when they advertise for staff over a wide spectrum of subjects. Members of

the Secondary Heads' Association continually report difficulties in recruiting maths, science and CDT specialists, and also some difficulties with modern language staff.

"Any subject where there is alternative employment for graduates is likely to have a shortage," said SEA's secretary Peter Snape. "The experience of the last year would deter anyone from teaching: low pay, low esteem and the pronouncements of ministers would put anyone off the profession."

Both Liverpool and the Inner London Education Authority advertised recently for secondary staff. Both attracted only 20 applications from mathematics and London received 13 from science graduates and only two from home economists.

"We are undoubtedly having serious difficulties recruiting staff this year," said an ILEA spokesman, although he was unable to justify whether this was a result of the teachers' dispute or a specific reluctance to come to London.

The problem appears more general. Ken Harrison, chief inspector for the Wirral on Merseyside, had to readvertise recently to attract an information technology specialist for his schools' TVEI centre. "We are trying to

attract highly skilled people in micro-technology and CDT, and there are simply not enough of them around. At least with the help of the MSC we can offer scale posts for TVEI teachers, but for general appointments we have difficulty competing with industry."

But shortages are not confined to science and technology. Mr Harrison finds. He is desperately searching for primary teachers with expertise in music - he has eleven vacancies and only two applicants - and he is seriously worried about the local authorities' ability to meet government demands for specialist expertise in business studies and economic subjects.

"In CDT, business education and the traditional sciences we simply do not have sufficient applicants in quantity or quality to make the necessary vital appointments," said Arnold Ingham, Birmingham's chief inspector. He is also finding it hard to fill vacancies for English specialists and teachers of children with special needs. "Teachers are underpaid and undervalued, and there is no doubt that the present situation is hampering curriculum development in the schools."

There are now 12 schools in the EEC carrying out their own air pollution surveys, and their results are being co-ordinated by the scientists in Ireland.

So has the whole exercise been worthwhile? For the scientists it gives a golden opportunity to study pollution over wide areas simultaneously. With this information they can start following changes in the patterns of pollution. The baseline data can also help city planners locate new housing estates in less polluted areas, or suggest changes in local air policies might be implemented.

And the project is no longer restricted to Ireland. The Curriculum Development Unit at Trinity College deals with education in schools throughout the EEC, and when they heard about the pollution study they asked to supply information to European schools. As a result

Government plans for Inner London pose a serious threat to the education service. Frances Morrell spells out the implications

Today, London tomorrow . . . ?

SIR Keith Joseph announced on April 5, 1984 that ILEA was to be directly elected. He assured the House of Commons that MPs fears of a threat to London's unitary education service were "an illusion." The nature, scale and importance of the London education service merited special treatment. Signs of relief were heard all round. The House rang from both sides with congratulatory speeches. ILEA was safe.

Not for the first time, the Government has reneged on its promises. Three major pieces of legislation taken together affect ILEA to a degree expected by no other public authority. If all the proposals are carried through there must be serious doubt about how much longer it will be possible for an effective education service to be delivered in inner London.

Early next week the House of Lords will consider clauses in the Abolition Bill which are intended to turn the ILEA from a local education authority into an elected body, presumably compulsory redundancies are to be imposed. ILEA will be the only elected authority in this position.

Yet another clause provides for ILEA to be rate-capped for three years - once again a unique control for an elected authority. Planned cuts in spending can be systematically imposed alongside cuts in staffing.

The privatisation proposals due to go through the next session of Parliament would require a huge upheaval in the management of the Authority's catering, transport and other services. Loss of control over quality, and price increases to consumers would combine with a reduction in wages for those who work for the service.

Filling rolls has meant, in effect, the loss of division of the ILEA, a major review of provision, which has taken several years and has been exceptionally stressful for all staff, parents and children involved.

Health related issues - such as the programme to remove lead paint and asbestos from school premises - will continue to involve major dislocations and millions of pounds of expenditure a year.

We face at ILEA the Government's whole destructive programme, the threat of abolition, the cuts in controls, the restructuring, the privatisation, the attacks on the living standards and security of staff, at a time when we also face youth unemployment and the terrible tensions of a multi-racial society living through recession.

So far ILEA has held together remarkably: no education authority can be expected to continue indefinitely under this sort of pressure, without damage to the service we provide to children, students, young people and adults.

Frances Morrell is Leader of the Inner London Education Authority.

An important survey of air pollution started in Dublin and has extended into 12 schools in the EEC. Paul Simons reports

The answer that's blowing in the Irish wind

A GROUP of schoolchildren are flying their own experiment aboard the Space Shuttle, but what notice will scientists take of the results? On the basis of past juvenile efforts - such as EEC TV's Young Scientist, probably very little. And to rub it in even further, what satisfaction will thousands of other schoolchildren get from the space project?

However, one school's project nearer to earth is making a very real contribution to science, thanks to co-operation with three scientists in Dublin. Professor David Richardson and Dr Paul Dowling at Trinity College and Emma at Lambeth at the Biological Records Centre over the past three years they have recruited hundreds of 10-15-year-old schoolchildren and their teachers into an important survey of air pollution in the Republic.

Any ecological study relies heavily on enormous amounts of data, and this is where large teams of recorders come in. The scientists have been measuring three telltale

monitors of aerial pollution: lichens, acidity of rainwater, and leaf yeasts. Extra help was clearly welcome, but first the teachers had to be trained in the practical techniques, at a special seminar.

Information packs were handed out, with details of how to sample, identify and record results. Kits included simple equipment - pH papers for measuring acidity, booklets, charts, samples of lichens for identification, and sterile petri dishes containing agar jelly for making leaf yeast counts.

The lichens are faithful old workhorses of the pollution ecologist. Particular lichens often live in the level of pollution they can stand, so by recording which species grow where you have some idea of the pollution levels in any one spot.

Lichens, though, are pretty slow growing and respond to worsening pollution only after a year or two. But monitoring the acidity of rainwater using simple pH papers (marked against a standard chart of colours) is a more immediate measure of

the prevailing pollution. The wind direction - and the amount of rainfall, however can give variable results that are difficult to interpret, although the pH work was continued because it was considered important to raise the children's awareness of acid rain.

To help overcome the variability of the pH results, the leaf yeast idea was especially thought up by Dowling. This provides a measure of pollution over the weeks or months prior to sampling, as the numbers of spores are very sensitive to changes in sulphur dioxide pollution.

This is the most tricky of the operations. The pink yeast grows on ash tree leaves, but can only be seen with a microscope. Leaves were cut off and disks punched out of them. The spores of the yeast were trapped on agar jelly in the petri dishes and after careful incubation, pink colonies visible to the naked eye develop (each one corresponding to just one spore on the leaf). The colonies were then counted up.

The whole exercise required accuracy. Records had to be kept of exactly where and when leaf and lichen samples were taken. All the information was noted on clear charts. Eventually all the data was sent to the Biological Records Centre in Dublin, where computer maps were drawn up for each area, using a computer showing the distributions of the lichens, yeasts, and acidity of the rainwater.

Three areas of Ireland have been surveyed over the past three years: Cork City, the Shannon Estuary, and the Waterford coast.

In Cork five clear zones were distinguished from the lichen data, and showed that the centre of the city was polluted, but not as badly as some Dublin or English industrial areas. The pervasive acid rain was widespread, although one striking area of alkali-rain highlighted a nearby fertilizer factory.

But for the leaf yeasts, data from the first survey was rather patchy until it was realised that simultaneous sampling on one or two days

of all sites by the children was needed to reduce the variability, caused by the seasons and weather conditions. In later surveys the leaf yeast data proved valuable, and identified the effect of the city rubbish dump in Limerick - a field not show up in the lichen survey.

So has the whole exercise been worthwhile? For the scientists it gives a golden opportunity to study pollution over wide areas simultaneously. With this information they can start following changes in the patterns of pollution. The baseline data can also help city planners locate new housing estates in less polluted areas, or suggest changes in local air policies might be implemented.

And the project is no longer restricted to Ireland. The Curriculum Development Unit at Trinity College deals with education in schools throughout the EEC, and when they heard about the pollution study they asked to supply information to European schools. As a result

there are now 12 schools in the EEC carrying out their own air pollution surveys, and their results are being co-ordinated by the scientists in Ireland.

CAREERS

Cheque points

ANYONE over 18 who has been treated as an ordinary citizen of this country for three years and has been offered a place to study for a degree (or its official equivalent) is entitled to a mandatory award from his or her local education authority.

The NUS has been campaigning for an increase of 10 per cent. According to DES figures they are likely to get 3 per cent, an erosion in value of 16 per cent since 1979. Only 13 per cent of students actually receive the full amount. It is always assumed that parents will make a contribution, based on a sliding scale of their "residual income" after certain allowable expenses has been deducted. Thus, with DES benefits during the long vacation, should allow them to survive.

Last autumn Sir Keith Joseph announced that parental contributions were to be increased: the minimum grant (already halved to £206 in 1984/5) would be done

away with and, for the first time, parents would contribute to tuition fees. It caused something of a furor, middle-class parents complained they were being penalised for having intelligent and ambitious children.

This may have died down, but it ought to be noted that only the proposals about tuition fees have been withdrawn. The minimum grant has still been abolished and parents will have to pay more, those with joint residual incomes of over £18,000 will be asked for an extra £408 a year.

Parents don't always pay what is expected; last year 46.5 per cent of students did not have their grants made up. Parents may be estranged from their children, don't approve of the course they have chosen or of their going on to higher education anyway. In such cases they have simply refused to fill in the all-important grant-assessment form. Others do fill it in but, on a not-or-won't make the required contribution. The odds are that higher demands will lead to more defaulting and more there is not even the minimum grant for students to fall back on.

For over twenty years students have been reim-

bursed for costs of over £50 incurred in travelling to and from college and home for the holidays. In future those from England and Wales will receive a flat sum of £210 instead. Those who have been accepted by distant establishments, whose halls of residence are a long way away from their parents' homes, in particular, those who choose to study in the big cities, will be the losers.

Students and parents who want to know where they stand financially should aim to get through all the necessary procedures as quickly as possible. This means getting an application form to establish an entitlement to a grant, it could have been done last January. They should get together to complete and send in the grant-assessment form.

Parents should get all arguments about allowable deductions over as expeditiously as they can. As soon as the offer of an unconditional place is received, the acceptance should go to the college for forwarding to the LEA, which is to pay the grant. Unless their applications have been held up in Clearing, students should know what they are going to get before the term starts; if

the grant cheque is delayed they will find most universities and students' unions have hardship funds designed to tide them over for a time.

It is especially important to apply early for a discretionary grant (for non-degree courses): these can be competitive, dependent on exam results, often, on getting a place to study locally.

A word about the future. Sir Keith Joseph has stated that the whole idea of an alternative system of student support loans is "strictly off the agenda." The word from the DES is that it is on again. For the time being there are always the banks. The NUS has stated that last year 197,000 students needed overdrafts, with an average of £125 each. They try to get even Saturday and vacation jobs to pay them off. As graduate employment improves, and while the present means test for parents exists, students may have to consider whether a properly financed system of loans wouldn't offer people in their twenties the freedom from often humiliating and resentful dependence on others.

Jack Cross

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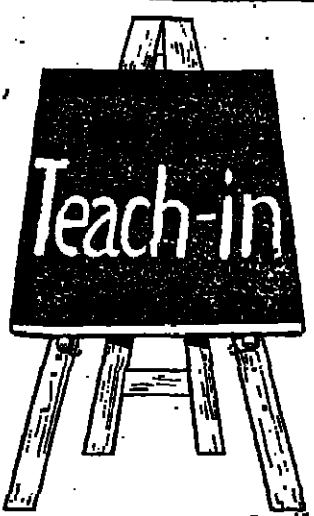
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Cutting up rough

SIXTH form biology students should continue to dissect a few rats, earthworms, or ox eyes, but not too many, and not as preparation for a practical exam. The Universities Federation for Animal Welfare has put out this mixed message after holding a three-day workshop *Animals in Education* with the Association for Science Education, and the Institute of Biology, during which they took contributions from government school inspectors, local education authority science advisers, and university and school teachers.

The UFAW now states that while it is educationally valid for students to carry out dissections, in moderation, it is "undesirable" for them to "perform the number needed to train them for a three-hour practical. This is still a compulsory part of almost all the examination boards' A-level biology exam.

Controversy about dissections has been mounting, with many pupils protesting at having to anatomise an animal in order to gain the necessary qualification. The

RSPCA is currently campaigning not only for dissection to be removed from A-level exams, but for it to be abolished altogether from schools.

The UFAW, ASE, and IOB will publish a detailed joint statement on their views later in the year. Meanwhile, the UFAW has announced that dissection of freshly killed animal material is "a unique means of discovery and inquiry" but that practical examination for dissection skill is "undesirable, bearing in mind the number of animals needed to acquire the skill and the lack of its educational value at school level." A cryptic compromise counsel Terry Reynolds, secretary of the UFAW, explained that the scientists and educationists had agreed that the occasional dissection could enhance a sixth formers' understanding of animal anatomy, whereas only improve technical skill, and may destroy his or her sense of wonder.

Colonel Reynolds suggested that if the "practical" was eliminated, teachers could assess their students' understanding of anatomy. But if schools provided no dissection experience, some youngsters would be at a disadvantage when they embarked on degree courses which required the skill.

Miss Cindy Milburn, the RSPCA's head of education, believes it should be left up to individual teachers, whether or not to provide dissection. Her department has produced a new booklet, *Helping young people understand how visitors from abroad help the economy.*

Tourists help the economy

IN A BID to put tourism on the curriculum map, the English Tourist Board and the Careers Research and Advisory Centre have jointly produced a new booklet, *Helping young people understand how visitors from abroad help the economy.*

Aimed at 14-16-year-olds under the title *Finding Out About Tourism*, and the British Economy, it deals with the place for tourism studies in GCE O level and CSE geography, economics, business studies, and commerce classes.

Intended as a starting point for more detailed work, the booklet discusses the tourist industry, shows how it is run and how it contributes to the national economy through employment, the balance of payments, exchange rates, and the effects of public services. The regional impact of tourism is considered along with the possible consequences for declining industries and decaying inner city districts. The booklet concludes with a word game to reinforce learning and a glossary. It is backed with some brief notes for teachers.

Finding Out About Tourism and the British Economy costs 45p, or £2 for 10, from *Press, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 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3173, 3175, 3177, 3179, 3181, 3183, 3185, 3187, 3189, 3191, 3193, 3195, 3197, 3199, 3201, 3203, 3205, 3207, 3209, 3211, 3213, 3215, 3217, 3219, 3221, 3223, 3225, 3227, 3229, 3231, 3233, 3235, 3237, 3239, 3241, 3243, 3245, 3247, 3249, 3251, 3253, 3255, 3257, 3259, 3261, 3263, 3265, 3267, 3269, 3271, 3273, 3275, 3277, 3279, 3281, 3283, 3285, 3287, 3289, 3291, 3293, 3295, 3297, 3299, 3301, 3303, 3305, 3307, 3309, 3311, 3313, 3315, 3317, 3319, 3321, 3323, 3325, 3327, 3329, 3331, 3333, 3335, 3337, 3339, 3341, 3343, 3345, 3347, 3349, 3351, 3353, 3355, 3357, 3359, 3361, 3363, 3365, 3367, 3369, 3371, 3373, 3375, 3377, 3379, 3381, 3383, 3385, 3387, 3389, 3391, 3393, 3395, 3397, 3399, 3401, 3403, 3405, 3407, 3409, 3411, 3413, 3415, 3417, 3419, 3421, 3423, 3425, 3427, 3429, 3431, 3433, 3435, 3437, 3439, 3441, 3443, 3445, 3447, 3449, 3451, 3453, 3455, 3457, 3459, 3461, 3463, 3465, 3467, 3469, 3471, 3473, 3475, 3477, 3479, 3481, 3483, 3485, 3487, 3489, 3491, 3493, 3495, 3497, 3499, 3501, 3503, 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Playgroups: nursery education or parent co-operatives?

ACCORDING to the NUT as quoted in Education Guardian, "playgroups, excellent as they may be, are not the same as nursery education with professional teachers."

Indeed, not, for at their best, playgroups are parent co-operatives providing adult and community education as well as pre-school education; they are "community situations in which parents can, with growing enjoyment, and confidence, make the best use of their own knowledge and resources in the development of their children and themselves."

It is in making it possible for every group of playgroup

parents to "experience this 'enjoyment and confidence', a unique learning opportunity, that there is ample scope for the appropriate and sensitive deployment of teachers and community workers, not to take over and provide but to enable the parents to do so — a highly professional role."

It may be remembered that the Hadow report, back in the 1930s, envisaged nursery schools as outposts of adult education and that *Flowerdew* envisaged nursery schools with a cluster of satellite playgroups.

It is not time to build upon the wealth of experience now

available and re-think the needs of our young families, taking neither children nor parents in isolation? A "Family Centre", housing mother and toddler and drop-in groups, age- and post-natal and child-minder groups as well as pre-school playgroups and all their associated informal adult learning activities and fully supported by social services, education and health, may well be more appropriate to the 1980s.

Yours etc.

Joyce Donaghe,
12 Ledgers Meadow,
Cuckfield,
Haywards Heath,
West Sussex.

An inedible cake

DENNIS GARNE (April 23) said that politicians, professional educators, and the public at large would do well to accept that economic circumstances dictate that standards of service and levels of pay in schools can only be of a modest order.

The size of the cake then determines the money spent. It would be easy to argue for less spending on defence but I will not, I will merely say that spending on education is not uniform throughout England and Wales and that until education is granted the resources to do the job properly, parents and teachers will continue to express grave concern not only about the size of the cake but its credibility.

Yours faithfully,
Klaire Whalley,
Chwyd Federation of Parent Teacher Associations,
Hollywell.

A Game of Soldiers or a rumour of farmers

IN VIEW of the number of people who have apparently been misled by it, I must make a couple of comments on John Eard's article (Education Guardian, April 2) about the published version of my Falklands-conflict TV play, *A Game of Soldiers*.

One of the springs of the drama is a rumour propagated by an 8-year-old child, that lost Argentine soldiers are at risk from vigilante hands of farmers. When the play was first broadcast, in 1983, Thames TV after interference from the MoD, preceded it with a spoken announcement that it was a work of fiction. Because this "warning" is not repeated in the published play, Mr Eard and his sub-editor seem to call into question the moral validity of the text, with a subsidiary headline that actually refers to "dramatic untruth." Mr Eard also refers to the chronology compiled by my collaborator Vivien Gardner, of Manchester University, as "biased."

Four points: 1. The rumour, once made, is immediately, then repeatedly, repudiated.

Does this mean that the cake, which I teach will be able to afford some new books for the library and enough paper to last till the end of the summer term?

Presumably the strike action called by our unions for this term will now be called off, as the Government have money and to spare to meet our pay claim. — Yours sincerely,
Frances Middleton,
24 Mill Lane,
Hollington,
Norwich.

Metrication in difficulty

M. MALLORY (The metric / imperial middle, April 23) illustrates perfectly why metrication has encountered such difficulty. This is because of the (polish) insistence on using meaningless millimetres, instead of sensible centimetres.

Use centimetres, thinking of them as the width of the forefinger (or half-inches if you insist), and you have a workable, human-based system, which avoids all those horrible eights and sixteenths and inches-to-feet conversions, on the one hand, and endless numbers that you can't relate to, on the other.

Additional body-based props are the 30 centimetre foot and the 90 centimetre yard (as used for timber and cloth respectively). In this way, mixing the two systems becomes both practical and anxiety-free. — Yours faithfully,
Timothy Oelman (Dr),
32 Woodhall Gate,
Pinner,
Middlesex HA5 4TL.

P.C. in class

KARL LENNON'S diatribe against community police in the classroom (Feb 26) does not reflect my own experience. I have found our liaison officers sympathetic and informed.

I wonder how much support in advance of the lesson or after it Karl Lennox gave the visiting officer whom he describes as "new" with "no plans" — or how he plans to improve matters himself, rather than relying on a static master-plan. — Yours faithfully,
Rosemary Collinson,
15 Pontoon Close,
Sevenoaks,
Kent.

Even further maths at A level

IN REPLY to your fifth-year pupil at Keston Moor Comprehensive School I would like to point out that in the Metropolitan Borough of Bury (part of the Greater Manchester area), both sixth form colleges offer further maths at A level.

At Peel we offer a total of 33 levels including further maths, communication studies, electronic systems, and minority subjects such as geology. Students in Bury are obviously fortunate in the wide choice available to them in the curriculum. — Yours faithfully,
E. Tomlinson,
Vice-Principal,
Peel Sixth Form College,
Bury.

Unable to read

H. S. Bury (April 16) really should consult a dictionary, once in a while. "Illiterate" means "unable to read" — Chamber's Twentieth Century. It also means "ignorant." — Yours faithfully,
Patricia R. Murray,
West Didsbury,
Manchester.

Open days at Oxford

FROM time to time letters have appeared in your columns bemoaning the fact that it is often very difficult for schools to visit university departments to see what they do, both in undergraduate teaching and in research. For the past few years the science departments at Oxford have held open days for sixth form parties during early July. We have built up a list of schools and colleges whom we invite but there may be many who would like to visit us with whom we have no contact.

If any interested readers would like to have more details perhaps they could write to me at the address below. This year the dates are July 2, 3, and 4. — Yours faithfully,
Marisa Miller,
Department of Engineering Science,
Parks Road,
Oxford, OX1 3PJ.

Alternative to stodgy school meals

AT FIRST I was angry, then sad, as I read the letter from the staff of a canteen in Powys (April 16) castigating parents for not supporting a system which offers such food as sausage rolls, scotch eggs, fried things in batter, plus chips and — yet more deep fried sledge — potato croquettes.

Personally, I wouldn't let a child near such a menu: high in fat, packed with additives and low in fibre — as well as being not much fun to eat if you have parents who care about good food.

Rather than subsidise such rubbish, wouldn't it be better to give every child — free — some decent bread and cheese and a piece of fruit?

Several friends who've come to live in England from

Spud you like

RETURNING from the Easter holidays I discovered that I had left a bag of seed potatoes in a dark corner of my office. In the low light the potatoes had started to grow. Beautiful violet shoots. Always ready to turn a mistake into an educational advantage I showed the potatoes to my fifth year agricultural science pupils.

"What is the scientific explanation for this?" I asked, hoping for an explanation of the process of etioliation.

Blank faces. Total silence and then "We've got it!" exclaimed one of the girls. The class turned to look.

"Yes?" I said hopefully. "I was looking everywhere for a blight that colour this weekend!" — Yours faithfully,
Mrs R. E. Gelling,
85 Cannon Court Road,
Furze Platt,
Maidenhead,
Berkshire SL6 7QP.

Pa and M.A.

COME off it, M. A. Bartlett (April 23), parents may be qualified too. If that's the name of the game, and can easily bid you up on your qualifications. Could this be one of the problems? — Yours faithfully,
Mrs R. E. Gelling,
85 Cannon Court Road,
Furze Platt,
Maidenhead,
Berkshire SL6 7QP.

Lecturer

Royal Army Medical Corps

RAMC is based at Aldermaston, Hampshire.

You will be involved in lecturing, planning the timetable and monitoring the syllabus (currently BTEC Certificate in Pharmaceutical Services); setting and marking of phase and end tests throughout the courses; interviewing prospective students; rendering reports on students' progress and other general and administrative duties.

You must have a degree in pharmacy or science accepted by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain for registration as a pharmacist. You must also be either a Fellow or Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and have experience of lecturing.

Ministry of Defence

The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer.

pharmaceutical subjects:

Salary: (under review) £8830-£14,155 (Burmham scale, including a pensionable allowance for the longer working year). Starting salary within the range according to qualifications and experience.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 24 May 1985) write to: Civil Service Commission, Alconon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1UR, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: 6/6530.

United Arab Emirates

Rashid School for Boys

Dubai

Headmaster

Applications are invited for an appointment in August 1985.

This is an independent boys' school which is being established by the Government of Dubai to provide a British system of education through to 'A' levels for selected Arab and non-Arab boys. A purpose-built school fully equipped to the highest standards will be available from August 1986.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified UK male citizens with a British educational background preferably aged 35-50. They should have a good honours degree or MA plus a teaching qualification and experience of 'V' and 'A' level science teaching and proven administrative ability as Head or Deputy Head. Experience in an Arab or Moslem society would be an advantage. Intensive Arabic language tuition will be available prior to taking up the position.

This is a career appointment in an attractive part of the Gulf. The appointment is on married status and carries a substantial tax-free salary circa £30,000 plus free furnished villa, utilities, annual leave, passages, education assistance, health care, and a car.

Closing date for applications 15 May 1985.

For information about the school and the appointment please apply to: Overseas Educational Appointments Department, The British Council, 80/81 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Reference: 85 A 3.

COMMUNITY EDUCATION SERVICE

Applications are invited from qualified youth leaders or teachers (male/female) with relevant experience for the following posts:

MANAGER

The Rodings Centre

This Centre has recently been completely and attractively refurbished. It is based in independent premises with its own licensed bar, separate coffee bar, and activity area. It needs an enthusiastic Manager to develop a social programme in the daytime and evening to attract a wide range of community groups in addition to the traditional youth centre age range.

Salary: J.N.C. for Youth Workers Scale 4(a) £9,087-£10,209.

MANAGER

Epping Youth and Adult Centre

The Centre is ideally situated in the middle of Epping in independent premises whose facilities include a bar, coffee bar, and activity and social rooms. An adjacent secondary school is also used for adult education evening classes. The Centre provides a variety of programmes and acts as a focal point for community groups of all ages. An experienced and imaginative Manager is required to maximise the potential of the Centre.

Salary: J.N.C. Youth Workers Scale 4(a) £9,087-£10,209.

Each of the above posts also carries an Outer London Fringe Allowance of £282 per annum. As annual allowance of £551 for a honours degree or £363 for a pass degree is also payable where applicable.

Application forms and job descriptions are available from the County Education Officer, Community Education Service, Thredboe House, Market Road, Chelmsford (telephone Chelmsford 267222, extension 2662). The closing date for applications is Friday, May 10, 1985.

ESSEX

County Council

Teachers/Technical Specialists

They're asking for you from Kumasi to Kathmandu.

Voluntary Service Overseas is looking for teacher-trainers to work in posts ranging from in-service primary and middle schools in Nepal and Egypt to pre-service teachers colleges in Tanzania. Other posts are available for teachers of English, modern languages, maths, science, vocational subjects (commerce, secretarial skills, home economics, woodwork, metalwork, agricultural science), specialist teachers of the handicapped and teachers of ESP to work in schools and colleges throughout the third world.

VSO work — being carried out by some 1,000 volunteers at this moment — has a lasting effect in combating world poverty and hunger.

And each VSO worker returns richly rewarded by the two-year experience.

Applicants should be aged between 20 and 65, without dependants and willing to accept no more than the local rate of pay.

If you have the right qualities and expertise and you're free to go, please believe that you're needed urgently!

If you're unable to go, but would like to support our work, there are still two things you can do: send a donation; become a VSO member.

(For more information, please complete and return the coupon.)

VSO

Im interested in volunteering my qualifications and experience are:

Please send details about VSO to: Voluntary Service Overseas, c/o British Council, 100 Whitehall, London WC1N 3EE.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Post to Enquiries Unit, Voluntary Service Overseas, 100 Whitehall, London WC1N 3EE. (S.A.E. appreciated) Charity no. 313/57. G-12-4

EDGE HILL COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

St Helens Road, Ormskirk, Lancashire L39 4QP

Applications are invited from graduates for the following posts from September 1, 1985, or as soon as possible thereafter:

PRINCIPAL LECTURERS

HEAD OF COMPUTING

An important new post for the management and leadership of courses and services in computing.

HEAD OF EDUCATION MANAGEMENT

An important new post for the leadership of existing and new certificate, diploma and degree courses.

HEAD OF ART AND DESIGN

An important post of leadership within B.Ed. and B.A. Honours Degrees and in in-service teacher education.

LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER IN SCIENCE

Applicants should have qualifications in Science and experience of Primary Schools in order to contribute to initial and in-service teacher education.

Salary Scales (under review):
Principal Lecturer £11,095-£14,580 (Bar)-£16,457
Senior Lecturer £11,175-£13,126 (Bar)-£14,051
Lecturer II Further Education, Conditions of Service apply, Lancashire County Council is an equal opportunity employer.

Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained from the Secretary to the Deputy Director (Tel: 06959-76171).

Completed applications should be returned to the Director by Wednesday, May 15, 1985.

The British Council

Cranfield

LECTURER IN DISTRIBUTION CONTROL SYSTEMS ENGINEERING

An additional academic appointment is to be made to assist in the teaching, and further development of MSc, PhD, Short Course, and Research programmes undertaken by the Distribution Studies Unit of the National Materials Handling Centre at Cranfield Institute of Technology.

The new lecturer would specialise in the control aspects of materials handling and warehousing. He/she would also participate in the supervision and administration of industrial student projects, visits and theses.

Candidates will have a good first degree, be in the upper part of the range £7,520-£14,925 per annum (under review) with opportunities to supplement this income within the terms and conditions of this appointment. Assistance may be given with relocation expenses. For an application form and further details, please contact:

The Personnel Department (ref: 5036), Cranfield Institute of Technology, Cranfield, Bedford MK43 0AL. Tel. Bedford (0234) 750111 ext. 3336

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL

Falkirk College of Technology

H.O.D. Grade 15 in terms of the Scottish Teachers Salaries Memorandum 1980 — currently £18,960.

Applications are invited for this post of responsibility from candidates with considerable experience of the administration of tertiary education at a senior promoted level.

Duties associated with the post will include the organisation of evening operation of the College, supervision of overall curricular development throughout the College, of matters of Health and Safety, of the development of educational services and publicity affairs.

Further details and application forms are available from the Director of Education, Room 211, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling FK3 2ET (Tel: 0786 73111, extension 402). Completed application forms should be returned to the Director of Education not later than Monday, May 20, 1985.

Central Regional Council

An Equal Opportunity Employer

Education

Project to Combat Under-Achievement by Pupils of Afro-Caribbean Descent

Vacancies:

1. Primary Team (5 Posts)
2. Secondary Team (5 Posts)

Salary Scales: 1-3 dependent on qualifications and experience. Date of Appointment: September, 1985.

Nottinghamshire is committed to a policy of equal access to the education process for all pupils from earliest childhood to adulthood. The Authority is determined to take the necessary educational measures to effect its policies for pupils of Afro-Caribbean descent.

We are aware that this will require a concerted effort by schools and the whole inspectorate. To assist the process we wish to recruit two teams of teachers to work as project co-ordinators in Primary and Secondary phases in a small number of inner-city schools, and establishing a partnership with parents, communities and supplementary schools.

Applications are sought from suitably qualified and experienced primary/secondary teachers with knowledge of working in inner-city schools. Candidates must have personal and professional understanding and experience of black people living in a white dominated society.

Application forms and further details are available (S.A.E.) from the Director of Education (Inverness SC9), County Hall, West Bridgford, Nottingham NG2 7DP.

ilea Inner London Education Authority

Hammersmith and West London College, Giddon Road, Berons Court, London W14 9SL

Head of Department (Grade V)

Secretarial and Clerical Studies

A well qualified and experienced person is required to join a team of Heads of Department in the Faculty of Business Studies. The person appointed will be responsible for a wide range of Office courses and contribute to the development of CPVE and Information Technology courses.

In addition the person appointed will need to take local wide responsibility for functions to be defined by the Principal in consultation with staff.

Salary Scale: £9,877 plus £1,026 London allowance.

Application forms and further details are available from the Principal (Telephone 0181 873 1111) or returned by May 17, 1985.

ilea is an equal opportunity employer.

DORSET INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Principal Lecturer in Production Engineering / Production Management

Applications are invited from well qualified candidates for a principal lecturership in Production Engineering and Production Management. The successful candidate will be required to teach on engineering courses up to degree level. An interest and recent experience in computer applications in this field will be considered important.

Salary Scale: £13,095-£16,487 (This salary is currently under review).

Closing date: 19th May, 1985.

Further details and application forms from: The Director (Ref: 8523), Dorset Institute of Higher Education, Wallisdown Road, Poole, Dorset BH12 1BB. Telephone: (0202) 841111, Ext. 248.

LIVERPOOL EDUCATION COMMITTEE

PRINCIPALS

Applications are invited from candidates with appropriate academic qualifications and wide administrative experience for two posts of Principal for proposed Liverpool Colleges of Further Education which will be formed by restructuring existing colleges. Each new college will provide a broad range of courses but will embrace specialist areas of provision; one being Business Studies and the other Engineering and Applied Science.

Successful applicants will be required to take up the post on 1st September 1985, or as soon thereafter as possible.

Under the reorganisation provisions of the Burnham F.E. Salaries Document, the salary for each post will initially be within Group 7 salary-range and subject thereafter to review in the light of the re-organisation.

Further details and application forms available from and returnable to the Director of Education, Education Offices, Further Education Section, 20 St Thomas Street, Liverpool L1 6BJ by 10th May, 1985, (S.A.E. Please).

The City Council is an Equal Opportunity Employer and welcomes applications irrespective of race, sex, marital status or disability.

LIVERPOOL

A Socialist Council

Nottinghamshire County Council

County Hall - West Bridgford Nottingham NG2 7DP

Middlesex Polytechnic

PROFESSOR / HEAD OF LIBRARY SERVICES

(Grade VI Head of Department) £18,435 to £20,208 pa inclusive

The Head of Library Services leads a team of 63 staff providing service at the polytechnic's six main sites. The successful candidate will have extensive management experience in academic libraries and have suitable academic and professional qualifications.

The title of Professor will be awarded to a successful candidate with appropriate research qualifications and experience.

Write enclosing SAE (min. 4x6) and quoting ref AS664 for further details and an application form. Personnel Office, Middlesex Polytechnic, 114 Chesham Road, London N14 5PL. Closing date May 10.

Posts Overseas

Algeria

Deputy Director of Studies The British Council, Algiers

Duties: responsibility for weekly in-house teacher-training sessions and supervision of RSA correspondence course; syllabus design, including the integration of video and CALL; responsibility for academic co-ordination of DPTO, testing, etc up to eight hours per week classroom teaching; assisting DOS with administration and management of the DPTO.

Qualifications: degree, preferably in English or foreign languages; RSA Dip. or PGCE TEFL or equivalent; postgraduate diploma in TEFL or MA in Applied Linguistics; 5-10 years' TEFL experience, including teacher training and use of video. Experience of DPTO would be very desirable. Single candidate or a teaching couple will be considered.

Salary: £12,000 pa plus local allowance (£1,800 single/£2,000 married).

Benefits: free furnished accommodation, airfares, baggage allowance, medical cover, settling-in allowance, forty working days' leave plus local holidays.

Contract: a one-year contract with the British Council, renewable by mutual consent.

Reference: 85 D 38 G.

Algeria

Teachers of English as a Foreign Language The British Council, Algiers

Duties: to teach EFL at all levels for up to twenty-four hours per week, and to assist with enrolment, registration, materials preparation and cataloguing, testing etc.

Qualifications: a degree, preferably in English or a foreign language; RSA Dip. or PGCE TEFL or equivalent; at least two years' TEFL experience. Reasonable spoken French is necessary to cope with everyday life. Preferred age range is 25-35. Single candidates or married teaching couples without children will be considered.

Salary: DA 54,000-67,200 (£1-DA 6 approximately) pa, plus allowances for professional qualifications.

Benefits: airfares, baggage allowance, settling-in allowance, subsidised accommodation, forty working days' leave plus local holidays, free medical treatment.

Contract: one-year contract with the British Council, renewable by mutual consent.

Reference: 85 D 39-42 G.

China

Lecturers in EFL (Teacher Training) University and Foreign Language Institutes Beijing and Shanghai

Duties: to contribute to the Ministry of Education Programme for the in-service training of senior teachers of English from tertiary institutions, this will include applied linguistics.

Qualifications: candidates must be British citizens with a first degree in English or other modern language; MA Applied Linguistics and 3-5 years' TEFL experience at tertiary level. Teacher training experience essential; ESP experience desirable.

Salary: local salary approximately Yuan 700 (£1-Yuan 3.5 approximately) per month plus annual sterling subsidy of £5,732.

Benefits: free accommodation, airfares, baggage allowance, installation grant, superannuation contribution.

Contract: one-year local contract renewable commencing September 1985.

Closing date for applications: 21 May 1985.

Reference: 84 B 96-105 G.

Pakistan

Head Teacher

The British School, Islamabad
A multinational British-type primary school for 85 English-speaking pupils ages 5-11.

Duties: to undertake normal Primary Head duties including teaching, administration, staff supervision and out-of-school activities.

Qualifications: candidates must be UK citizens and qualified teachers; certificate in education essential, degree desirable, wide-ranging primary teaching

experience, preferably with some overseas experience and relevant administrative experience.

Salary: Burnham (Inner London) scale Group 3.

Benefits: free furnished accommodation, fares, baggage, superannuation contribution.

Contract: two-year renewable contract commencing end August 1985 guaranteed by the British Council.

Closing date for applications: 21 May 1985.

Reference: 84 B 112 G.

Key English Language Teaching Scheme

The KELT Scheme is part of Britain's aid programme to developing countries.

Tunisia

Post: ESP Adviser to Institutes of Higher Education Tunis

Duties: to continue the work of the project aimed at establishing an ESP Advisory Unit based in the Institut Bourguiba des Langues Vivantes and advising the Institutes of Higher Education on methodology, materials development and teaching training, and to be responsible for training designated counterpart staff.

Qualifications: candidates, preferably male, should be UK citizens with a British educational background. A degree plus an MA in Applied Linguistics or a one-year University diploma in TEFL, is essential with a minimum of five years' ESP experience at university level, most of which should have been gained overseas. A knowledge of French is essential.

Salary: £11,565-£16,155.

Overseas Allowances: nil to £2,174 depending on salary level and marital status.

Reference: 85 K 2 G.

The following post is also funded under Britain's aid programme to developing countries:

Namibia

Post: Lecturer in English United Nations Institute for Namibia, Lusaka, Zambia

Duties: to lecture in basic English and ESP for students on magistrates and secretarial courses, to participate in the teacher-training upgrading programme, to be involved in some research, curriculum design and revision and selection of materials, to set and mark tests and examinations, to advise on choice of textbooks and equipment, to participate in committees, as required, and to carry out any other duties and responsibilities that may be assigned by the Head of the Division.

Qualifications: candidates must be UK citizens with a British educational background. They should have a degree plus an MA in Applied Linguistics or a one-year postgraduate diploma in TEFL and five years' experience of English language teaching in developing countries, preferably in Africa.

Salary: £10,153-£12,438 pa.

Overseas Allowances: nil to £4,159 depending on salary level and marital status.

Benefits: (for both posts) salary free of UK income tax; free family passages; children's education allowance and holiday visits; free furnished accommodation; outfit allowance; medical scheme; baggage allowance; paid leave; employer's contribution to a recognised superannuation scheme or an allowance of eleven per cent of salary in lieu.

Contracts: contracts will be with the British Council for two years initially.

Closing date for applications: 24 May 1985.

Reference: 85 K 3 G.

For further details and an application form, please write, quoting the post reference number to:
Overseas Educational Appointments Department,
The British Council,
90-91 Tottenham Court Road,
London W1P 0BT.

The British Council

City of Salford

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons with honours degree and/or appropriate professional qualifications for the following posts to be offered from September 1, 1985, or as soon as possible thereafter. Candidates should have relevant professional/industrial/commercial experience, preferably with appropriate teaching experience in Further Higher Education.

DEPARTMENT OF ART AND INDUSTRIAL DESIGN

SENIOR LECTURER/PRINCIPAL LECTURER (Course Leader) IN FASHION

LECTURER VII IN THREE DIMENSIONAL DESIGN (Exhibition, Shopfitting and Set Design)

LECTURER I IN GRAPHIC DESIGN

LECTURER I IN PHOTO/GRAPHICS

LECTURER I IN THREE DIMENSIONAL DESIGN (General 3D)

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT

LECTURER I IN MANAGEMENT STUDIES

LECTURER I IN BUSINESS/QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

TEMPORARY LECTURER I IN MARKETING MANAGEMENT

DEPARTMENT OF CONSTRUCTION AND SURVEYING

LECTURER II/SENIOR LECTURER IN HOUSING MANAGEMENT

LECTURER I IN CLEANING SCIENCE

LECTURER I IN PLUMBING

LECTURER I IN CARPENTRY AND JOINERY

TEMPORARY LECTURER I IN CARPENTRY AND JOINERY

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING

SENIOR LECTURER IN ELECTRICAL/BUILDING ENGINEERING SERVICES

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND HOME ECONOMICS

TEMPORARY LECTURER I IN CATERING

TEMPORARY LECTURER I IN HOME ECONOMICS

DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITIES

LI/SENIOR LECTURER IN COMMUNICATION STUDIES

LECTURER II IN BAND MUSICIANSHIP (Analytical Studies)

LECTURER VII IN THEATRE STUDIES

LECTURER I IN MEDIA/COMMUNICATION STUDIES

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE

LECTURER VII IN ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

LECTURER I IN PHYSIOLOGY

LECTURER I IN COMPUTING WITH MATHEMATICS

HEAD OF NORTHERN COLLEGE OF CHIROPODY (HOD V)

Salary in accordance with Burnham FE scales (under review) with grade and sterling salary dependent on qualifications and previous experience. Temporary appointments will be for a period of not more than one academic year.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Principal, Salford College of Technology, Frederick Road, Salford M6 6PU. Tel: 061-738 8541 (localcall s.a.s. please). To whom completed forms should be returned without delay.

Salford College of Technology

PRINCIPAL ADVISER

REFERENCE: E/886

Soubury H/T Group 11 £18,150 - £19,500 pa plus £1,038 London Allowance

Applications are invited for the post of Principal Adviser, from persons with a broad and varied experience of teaching and management at a senior level in schools or colleges and with previous experience in advising in educational authorities or administrations.

The Principal Adviser leads the Council's team of educational advisers which will soon be 19 in number, covering a wide range of specialist and phase interests. The Department has recently been restructured and three posts of Phase Adviser, who will be especially concerned with the needs of broad age ranges of pupils and students, are being introduced intermediate to the body of general advisers and the Principal Adviser.

The main responsibility of the Principal Adviser is to advise the Director of Education on the development of curriculum in schools and colleges, to organise the rolling programme of appraisals in schools, to have oversight of the work of the advisory body, the provision of in-service training for teachers, and professional management matters in the Authority's educational institutions. She/he will have overall responsibility for extending and expanding work in promoting the multicultural/equal opportunities educational policy in the Authority's schools, colleges and educational institutions. The postholder will have a clear understanding of and a commitment to anti-racist and equal opportunities policies, and be able to guide and encourage colleagues and teachers to develop and promote an anti-racist perspective in their work. The postholder will be a member of the Department's Senior Management Team.

PHASE ADVISER

PRE-SCHOOL (INFANT AND LOWER JUNIOR EDUCATION)

REFERENCE: E/834

Soubury H/T Group 10 £18,824 - £18,141 pa plus £1,038 London Allowance

Applications are invited for this new post of senior adviser (one of three Phase Advisers) to be responsible, in co-operation with other advisers, for the promotion of good educational practice to meet the needs of pre-school, infant and lower junior children. The development of provision for the under five services, in co-operation with the Social Services Department, will be an important part of the post-holder's responsibilities.

We are looking for someone with experience of holding senior responsibility, initiating curriculum development, and organising in-service courses in the field of early childhood education. He/she should be able to demonstrate understanding of, and commitment to, education from an equal opportunities/multicultural perspective.

We would particularly welcome applications from black and minority ethnic groups.

The above posts are NOT suitable for job sharing.

Application forms and job descriptions from the Personnel Division, Room 1, Brent Town Hall Annex, Kings Drive, Wembley, Middlesex HA9 9ER, returnable by May 24. Telephone 01-905 0371 (24 hour Answerphone service).

Reference numbers must be quoted.

London Borough of BRENT

Brent is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH IN ENGLAND AND WALES

COURSE TEAMS IN FURTHER EDUCATION

Senior Research Officer Research Officer

Applications are invited for the post of Research Officer on a new NFER-sponsored project which will explore the organisation and working of course teams in F.E. The research will focus on the implications of introducing different course staffing arrangements for areas such as college policy-making, INSET resourcing and curriculum development. Both survey and case-study methods will be used.

Candidates should have experience of the qualitative and quantitative approaches in the social sciences and must be able to meet deadlines and write to publication standard. Recent experience working in Further Education will be a strong recommendation.

The post will be based in Slough with substantial travel throughout England and Wales involved. The project is scheduled to start on 1st September, 1985 and will end in March, 1987.

Salary scales: Senior Research Officer £10,720 to £14,925; Research Officer £8,450 to £10,720. Placement on scale/grade according to qualifications and experience.

For application forms and further particulars, please apply (quoting Ref: 401) to the Personnel Office, National Foundation for Educational Research in England and Wales, The Mere, Upton Park, Slough, Berkshire SL1 2DQ. Tel. Slough 74123.

The closing date for return of completed applications, no later than Friday, May 10, 1985.

Nene College Northampton

FACULTY OF ART AND DESIGN

Principal Lecturer (Graphic Design) / Assistant Dean

The Faculty of Art and Design is a Grade V Department with a wide programme of advanced and non-advanced courses which draws support from a national, regional and local student intake. B/Tec Courses occupy a 'keystone' position in the faculty's provision.

Applications are invited for this Principal Lecturer post which entails academic leadership and administrative responsibility for all B/Tec Courses within the faculty, and specific responsibility for the Higher Diploma Course in Graphic Design. The successful applicant will combine outstanding leadership and administrative ability with high academic/professional qualifications and knowledge of the current curriculum design and development issues in this dynamically changing field of provision.

Extensive industrial and commercial contacts, together with a positive, entrepreneurial attitude are important criteria and a sound knowledge of B/Tec requirements derived, for example, from a moderating or examining role or membership of a B/Tec committee would be an important additional recommendation. As an Assistant Dean, the post holder will also occupy a key role in the general management and development of the faculty.

The post will be available from September 1, 1985. Further particulars and application forms are available from L. C. Skelton, Chief Administrative Officer, Nene College, Moulton Park, Northampton NN2 7AL (0604 71500), to whom they should be returned within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement (s.a.s. please). Potential applicants requiring more information may ring Dr. J. P. A. Frair, Deputy Director (0604 774101).

NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE

Lansdowne College
BSC Programs
In conjunction with
New Hampshire College - (USA)

Assistant/Associate Professor Economics and Finance (Full time) Ph.D. level. Assistant/Associate Professor Business Management (full time) Ph.D. level. Assistant Professor English Literature and Composition (full time) Ph.D. level. (Should have British and American teaching and education) Lecturers must be able to teach effectively American Accounting Principles at basic and advanced levels.

Part-time Lecturers for Basic Data Processing, British English/Scottish English, French, 2nd Public Speaking, Communications Through Theatre, Public Speaking, Business Maths, International Business, Marketing, Journalism, and areas of Economics, Marketing, Retail, and Communications.

Salary ranges £20,000 to £15,000. Part-time contracts given on a per course basis of £700 or £800. Send c.v., personal letter, and three references to Dr. G. W. Bennett, Academic Dean, Lansdowne College, 7 Palace Road, London W9 3LS.

nihe

National Institute for Higher Education

NIHE exists to meet the need for higher-level education created by the development in scale and sophistication of the Irish economy.

NIHE is composed of 3 constituent colleges: Engineering and Science, Business and Humanities. Programmes of study are offered at Bachelor's, Masters and Doctorate levels and there are over 3,000 students currently enrolled. The second phase of the campus development, recently completed, has doubled its capacity.

A range of organisations located adjacent to NIHE form the new 500 acre Riverside Technology Park - a national resource attractive to advanced service, technological and R & D organisations.

The College of Engineering and Science, NIHE, Ulster Road, invites applications for vacancies created by opportunities from the phase 1B development in the following areas:

APPLIED MATHEMATICS

SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER/ ASSISTANT LECTURER

Preference will be given to candidates with experience and research interests in areas such as statistics, operations research, applications of mathematics in engineering and applied science and applications of mathematics in computer science.

ELECTRONICS AND COMPUTER ENGINEERING

SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER/ ASSISTANT LECTURER

Preference will be given to candidates with experience and research interests in areas such as computer architecture, operating systems, microprocessor engineering, software engineering, computer networks, computer graphics, computer aided design, circuit design, communications, fibre optic and satellite communications, digital signal processing and remote sensing, industrial automation, power electronics, electrical drives, microcomputers and instrumentation, semiconductor technology, device physics and fabrication.

ENGINEERING MATERIALS AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER

Preference will be given to candidates with experience and research interests in areas such as engineering materials, bio-organic chemistry, biotechnology and industrial chemistry/chemical engineering.

Candidates for the above posts must have a higher degree in an appropriate discipline, preferably at doctorate level.

INDUSTRIAL MECHANICAL AND PRODUCTION ENGINEERING

LECTURER/ASSISTANT LECTURER

Preference will be given to candidates with experience and research interests in areas including mechanics of solids, finite element techniques, CAD/CAM, work design, quality control, operations management and industrial engineering applications such as simulation and inventory control systems.

Candidates for the above posts should have well qualified academic background. Preference will be given to those with higher degrees.

Significant industrial experience combined with the appropriate level of academic achievement is a distinct advantage for all of the above posts. Holders of senior posts with suitable qualifications may become eligible for sponsored research professorships as these become available.

SALARY SCALES:
Senior Lecturer: £15,703-£20,742 p.a. Under review.
Lecturer: £14,142-£18,807 p.a. Under review.
Assistant Lecturer: £10,980-£13,548 p.a. Under review.

Application material available from the Personnel Office, The National Institute for Higher Education, Parnassus Technological Park, Limerick, Ireland, should be completed and returned by Friday, 31st May, 1985.



REGIONAL EDUCATION ADVISER

Important opportunity to join Oxfam's Development Education team as head of an expanding regional education unit based in Oxford.

Skills required: 6+ years' teaching experience. Good understanding of development issues. Ability in management and team leadership skills. Interest in developing methods and materials for a wide range of teachers, education volunteers and Oxfam regional staff. Overseas experience an advantage. Current driving licence essential.

Starting salary £11,151 per annum rising by annual increments to £13,010 per annum.

Closing date for completed application forms is 14th May. For further details please write to: Personnel Department, Oxfam, 274 Sandbury Road, Oxford OX2 7DZ.

OXFAM IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

OXFAM

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS BOARD

GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION EXAMINATION

The Board invites applications for the following appointments.

Chief Examiners

Advanced Level

COMPUTING SCIENCE for June 1987.

MODERN GREEK for June 1986.

RELIGIOUS STUDIES for June 1988.

RUSSIAN for June 1988.

Moderator

FRENCH from August 1, 1986.

Applicants should be graduates or hold appropriate qualifications and should be under 65 with five years recent teaching experience. Examining experience is essential.

Chief examiners' duties include setting question papers, advising on the award of grades and may include the supervision of a team of examiners.

For application forms and further details write to The Secretary, University of London School Examinations Board, Stewart House (Room 215), 22 Russell Square, London WC1B 5SN. Applicants should enclose a self-addressed postpaid envelope. Application forms should be returned by 31st May 1985. Successful applicants need not reply unless their applications will be considered with any new ones received.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

LANGLEY COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the following posts available from September 1, 1985:

LECTURERS II in:

Business Studies / BTEC National Coordinator
Travel and Tourism / Business Studies
Electronics
Nursery Nursing / Course Tutor

LECTURERS I in:

Beauty Therapy / Hairdressing
Radio/Television
Electrical Installation
Electronics

Applicants should have appropriate qualifications and experience for the relevant post.

Salary Scales (under review):
Lecturer I: £13,180-£18,770
Lecturer II: £12,438-£16,155

Berkshire has a scheme for assisting with removal expenses.

Further information and applications forms from: The Registrar, Langley College of Further Education, Station Road, Langley, Slough SL3 8BT. Please enclose a stamped, addressed, foolscap envelope.

Closing date: Wednesday, May 8, 1985.

Plymouth Business School

RESEARCH ASSISTANTS

(2 POSTS)

Salary: £5910-£6657 (Pay award pending)

1. NEW BUSINESS FORMATION AND IMPACTS IN THE SOUTH WEST

Required to research the field of new business formation and the effects on the regional economy.

Appropriate skills in economics, regional economics, business studies or small business preferred.

2. MODELLING MARKET RESPONSE TO CHANGING BUILDING SOCIETY MARKETING STRATEGIES

Required to research the field of building society marketing strategies and market response. Appropriate skills in marketing, consumer behaviour, business studies or building society services preferred.

Candidates must have, or expect to gain, good honours degrees in appropriate disciplines and will be expected to register for a GNAH higher degree.

Appointments are normally for a period of 3 years, renewable on an annual basis.

Application forms - to be returned by Friday 31 May 1985 - and further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, Plymouth Polytechnic, Drake Circus, Plymouth PL4 8AA, Devon, tel. (0752) 264639.

Plymouth Polytechnic

SCOTTISH OPERA FOR YOUTH

EDUCATIONAL PROJECT LEADERS

for community and education programmes in schools throughout Britain.

The following qualifications are essential:

● Some teaching experience (whether formal school situation or otherwise).

● Competence in at least one musical instrument. In addition to a tuneful singing voice.

● A working knowledge of basic drama skills and the ability to demonstrate these skills to a wide age range (seven to adult).

● Adaptability is a fundamental aspect of the work as it involves pre-learning situations and improvisation, both musical and dramatic.

● The ability to assess and develop the skills and ideas of others and bring them to fruition within a workshop environment.

● Driver's licence preferred.

Salary £139 per week with appropriate touring allowances.

Applications by 20 May, 1985, to Jane Davidson, Scottish Opera, 30 Elmberie Crescent, Glasgow G2 4PT.

CHIEF EDUCATION OFFICER

LONDON

Home Office

HM PRISON SERVICE

to advise on the policy and practice required to maintain and develop a system of education, vocational training and libraries for people who are detained in prisons, remand centres, youth custody centres and detention centres.

This involves making sure that the facilities of the system are as far as possible, professionally comparable with, and integrated into, those available to members of the general public; contributing to the design of the teaching and learning procedures of the library staff concerned; and promoting their professional development; and acting as spokesmen for the system in conferences and other functions.

Candidates must have a degree or an equivalent or higher qualification and must be an education administrator with experience of senior management in the public sector of further education. A post graduate or teaching qualification and preferably some teaching experience in the public education sector would be advantageous.

Salary: £17,529-£23,134.

For further details and an application form to be returned by 22 May 1985 write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: G/6529/1.

The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer

SINGAPORE POLYTECHNIC LECTURESHIPS IN BUILDING SURVEYING

PRINCIPAL LECTURER: S\$74,100 - 90,000 p.a.
SENIOR LECTURER: S\$59,800 - 65,800 p.a.
LECTURER: S\$23,900 - 62,000 p.a.

(Exchange rate: April 1985, approx. \$1 = S\$2.80)

The Singapore Polytechnic is a technical institution financed by the Government of Singapore and responsible for the training of technicians. It is approaching completion of a major expansion programme involving an extension of 800 million (S\$). There is a full-time academic staff of 800 and an enrolment of 8,000 full-time and 5,000 part-time students.

The CIVIL ENGINEERING and BUILDING DEPARTMENT has vacancies for Lecturers in Building Surveying

Candidates must have a degree or suitable professional qualification in Building Surveying.

1. 8-10 years of practical experience in the supervision of maintenance and renovation work.
2. Made a study of or conducted research into design factors peculiar to high-rise buildings.
3. Contributed articles to professional journals on the above topics.

The successful candidates will be required to contribute to the planning of the course and curriculum of a course suitable for building surveyors' technicians.

TERMS & CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

Singaporeans and Malaysians will be offered appointment on LOCAL terms. Our expatriates will be appointed on contracts (which may be renewable) of 2 or 3 years duration.

Under the Singapore Central Provident Fund Scheme a staff member contributes at a current rate of 25% of his gross salary subject to a maximum of S\$800/- per month and the institution contributes a similar amount. The total sum standing to the member's credit in the Fund may be withdrawn free of tax when he leaves Singapore/Malaysia.

A contract officer will receive language allowances, free air passages for himself, his spouse and up to 8 children under 18 years of age.

Accommodation is provided at subsidised rental together with education allowance, subsidised medical/dental benefits and vacation leave.

Applications: Applications to recruit not later than 22nd May.

The Head (Personnel), Singapore Polytechnic, 120 Upper Macao Road, SINGAPORE 0913.

Give curriculum vitae, home telephone number, previous subjects taught (if any) and name and addresses of two referees.

Interviews are expected to be held in London during late May 1985.

SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA UNIVERSITY OF SEBHA SEBHA - LIBYA

The University of Sebha, Sebha, Libya invites applications from well-qualified and experienced candidates for Faculty Professor, Assistant Professor and Lecturer in the areas mentioned below. Applicants must hold PhD or its equivalent except the Department of Foreign Languages. The language of instruction is Arabic in the Faculty of Education, but the language of instruction is English or Arabic in the Faculty of Science.

Preference will be given to those who know both the languages.

A. FACULTY OF EDUCATION

1. Arabic and Islamic Studies: Comparative Literature and Modern Arabic Literature.
2. Historical Studies: Ancient History, the History of Middle Ages and the Islamic History.
3. Education and Psychology: Psychological Studies, Educational Studies.
4. Geography: Physical Geography and Mapping and Surveying.
5. English: Phonetics, English for Scientific Studies and teaching English as a Foreign Language.
6. French: Phonetics and teaching French as a Foreign Language.
7. African Languages: Swahili Grammar, Swahili Usage, Swahili Literature and Swahili Poetry.
8. Sociology: General Sociology, Social Statistics, Social Theories.

B. FACULTY OF SCIENCE

1. Chemistry: Analytical, General, Inorganic, Organic and Physical.
2. Earth Science: Paleontology, Mineralogy and Petrology.
3. Mathematics: Applied, Pure, Statistics and Computer Science.
4. Natural History: Animal Classification and Invertebrates.
5. Physics: General, Electronics, Heat, Plasma and Theoretical.
6. Teaching Methodology: (In Arabic) Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Natural History.

The last date for submission of applications is May 20 1985 to MEPPA, 58 Av. de Wagram, Paris 75017. Tel: (1) 7938545.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH IN ENGLAND AND WALES

CHIEF STATISTICIAN Principal Research Officer (£13,625 - £17,705)

Applications are invited for the above post with the Foundation's Computing and Statistics Service. Reporting to the Deputy Director (Computing and Statistics), the person appointed will assume responsibility for managing a team of professional statisticians. This will entail planning and co-ordinating all statistical work in conjunction with relevant research staff, allocating statisticians to research projects and monitoring progress across these activities.

The successful candidate will be expected to become closely involved in technical aspects of the work and he/she will be encouraged to promote the use of innovative and modern statistical techniques and make contributions to the statistical research arising out of practical problems in the Foundation's research programme.

Candidates should have appropriate academic qualifications and substantial experience of applying statistics to the social sciences, preferably in an educational research environment. Essential qualities include: good management, administrative and communication skills and a demonstrable ability to lead a professional team.

For application forms (no CVs) and further particulars, please apply to the Personnel Office, National Foundation for Educational Research in England and Wales, The Mans, Upton Park, SLough, Berkshire SL1 2PZ. Telephone SLough 74123.

Closing date for return of completed application forms, no later than Friday, 7 June, 1985.

The Centre for British Teachers Limited GERMANY INSTRUCTORS FOR IN-COMPANY EFL/ESP

The Centre is currently recruiting suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the following posts:

- * INSTRUCTORS OF EFL/ESP to join a small established team of Centre instructors in the Düsseldorf office of an international bank.
- * INSTRUCTORS OF EFL/ESP to join a small established team of Centre instructors in the Düsseldorf office of a large engineering company based near Frankfurt.

Instructors will teach on an intensive - English course programme and may be required to give individual instruction or participate in ESP materials writing or teaching.

Short and long-term contracts are available, beginning in September. Applicants should hold a Degree and a qualification in TEFL. Previous teaching experience in a commercial field is an advantage and knowledge of German is useful.

Preliminary interviews for these posts will be held in London during May and June.

For further information please contact: MISS JUDITH BROOKS, QUALITY HOUSE, QUALITY COURT, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON WC2A 1HP Tel: 01-242 2982

THE CENTRE FOR BRITISH TEACHERS (GG1), CHANCERY LANE, LONDON WC2A 1HP Tel: 01-242 2982

Colaisie Naisiuta Eklaine Is Gaurita National College of Art and Design

Applications are invited for the following Academic post:

HEAD OF FACULTY OF EDUCATION Ref: 174-19221-384

This position is at the most senior academic level in the College. The person appointed will have in relation to Art and Design education appropriate qualifications and proven experience in managing advanced level and postgraduate work.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from: The Personnel Officer, National College of Art and Design, 100 Tottenham Street, Dublin 9, Ireland. Telephone: 711877.

Closing date: May 27th, 1985.

CARMELO COLLEGE WALLINGFORD OX10 8BT

POST GRADUATE TEACHING FELLOWSHIP IN CERAMICS

Required for September, an Artist/Craftsman to teach in the pottery and ceramics department through teaching. Maximum teaching commitment of 10 hours per week. Salary £2,000 plus 200 materials allowance and 100 travel allowance.

Carmelo College is a co-educational institution. The Fellowship is for one year only and involves at least one exhibition at the school.

Applications, together with 12 copies of CV and the names and addresses of two referees to Mr. Rob. Campbell, Head of Art, by Friday, May 10. Further information from Mr. Campbell on 0457 0206 (day) or 04523 0371 (evening).

The Personnel Officer, National College of Art and Design, 100 Tottenham Street, Dublin 9, Ireland. Telephone: 711877.

Closing date: May 27th, 1985.

WORK IN LEISURE

Offer opportunities to work with children in leisure time. For more information, contact: Leisure Services, 100 Tottenham Street, Dublin 9, Ireland. Telephone: 711877.

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Metropolitan Borough of Stockport (An Equal Opportunity Employer)

STOCKPORT COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY Applications are invited for the following posts: duties to commence on 1st September, 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING & CIVIL ENGINEERING: LECTURER 2 in BUILDING STUDIES

able to teach to BTEC National Certificate / Diploma and Higher National Certificate courses.

LECTURER 1 in COMPUTING

able to develop the subject for students following technician and professional courses in building and civil engineering. Some interest in or experience of applications of computing to industry would be an advantage.

DEPT OF MANAGEMENT AND BUSINESS STUDIES: LECTURER 2 in SECRETARIAL AND OFFICE SKILLS

DEPT OF MECHANICAL & PRODUCTION ENGINEERING: LECTURER 2 in COMPUTER INTEGRATED ENGINEERING

To join a team developing this subject to BTEC National Certificate / Diploma, Higher National Certificate and Diploma and CMAA degree level.

DEPT OF SCIENCE: LECTURER 1 in MATHEMATICS/COMPUTING

To teach the subjects to GCE 'A' and BTEC National Certificate/Diploma courses in Science. Salary Scale: Lecturer 1 - £5,910-£10,512 Lecturer 2 - £7,548-£12,099

Closing date for applications: 15th May, 1985. Application forms and further details may be obtained from

The Principal, Stockport College of Technology, Wellington Road South, Stockport SK1 3UQ. Tel: 061-480 7931 on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.

Nene College Northampton

FACULTY OF TECHNOLOGY

Applications are invited for the following posts tenable from September 1, 1985. Previous lecturing experience is not essential, but would be an advantage.

Senior Lecturer in Electronics

To teach microelectronics and computer subjects up to BTEC Higher National Certificate and Diploma level.

Lecturer/Assistant Lecturer in Electronics

To teach electronics and communications subjects on BTEC National Certificate and Higher National Certificate courses. Experience in microelectronics and the use of computers would be an advantage.

Lecturer II in Construction Management

To teach construction management subjects at all levels up to and including professional. Preferably member of CIOB.

Lecturer I in Civil Engineering

To teach civil engineering subjects including structural analysis and design, construction technology and management to BTEC Higher National Certificate and Professional level.

Lecturer II in Quantity Surveying

To teach quantity surveying and building economics on BTEC National Certificate and Higher National Certificate courses and on Professional courses. Preferably member of RICS.

Candidates for all posts should be graduates and/or hold appropriate professional qualifications, together with relevant industrial and/or research experience, including the use of computers.

Salary Scale: SENIOR LECTURER £11,775-£14,061 LECTURER/GRAD II £7,548-£12,099 LECTURER/GRAD I £5,910-£10,512

Points of entry depending on previous experience. For application forms and further particulars please telephone (0604) 74161, extension 228.

Applications to be returned within ten days from the date of appearance of this notice to The Dean, Faculty of Technology, Nene College, St. Georges Avenue, Northampton NN2 6JD.

For application forms and further particulars please telephone (0604) 74161, extension 228.

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UNIVERSITY OF SURREY

Department of Electronic and Electrical Engineering

Electronic Engineers and Computer Engineers/Scientists

Research Fellow and Research Officer in Specialist Engineering

The University of Surrey Engineering Research Unit of the Department of Electronic and Electrical Engineering has SERC and University funded vacancies for two Research Fellows and one Research Officer to join a team operating the UOSAT 1 and 2 spacecraft and developing the next generation of spacecraft systems.

The successful applicants will be expected to possess a lively interest in spacecraft engineering technology, to be willing to accept technical responsibility and to be capable of original and creative solutions to "real" engineering problems while working to tight schedules. Previous experience of digital system design, VLSI communication systems, and/or computer hardware and software will be essential.

The two Fellowships will each be for two years and the Officer will be for one year. Salaries for the Fellowships will be up to £12,000 p.a. for one post and up to £12,150 p.a. for the other. The Officer will carry a salary of up to £7,500 p.a. Superannuation will be under USS conditions.

Further details of the posts may be obtained by telephoning Dr M. N. Bessing on 04424 871251, ext. 214.

Ref. 382.

Research Officer and Research Fellow in Formal Methods for Large Alloy Development Project

The Software and Control Engineering Group is engaged in formally specifying parts of the Maths Information system, a Large Alloy Development Project led by Racal. Techniques used by the group include 2 and CSP. The group is also involved in the development and integration of computer-based tools to support such techniques.

Two research staff are required for the project, each for a period of two years. For the Research Fellow salary £22,500 p.a. we require a graduate in mathematics or computer science with considerable postgraduate or industrial experience in Formal Methods. For the Research Officer (salary £8,000 p.a.) we require a graduate in mathematics or computer science with knowledge of LISP, C, LISP, and/or ML, and a desire to pursue postgraduate research in Formal Methods. The successful candidates will have the opportunity to register for higher degrees.

Further particulars can be obtained by telephoning Professor R. Colson on 04424 871251, ext. 724.

Ref. 383.

Research Fellow for Satellite and Telecommunications Research Group

An electronics engineer or computer scientist is required to join the Satellite and Telecommunications Research Group of the Department of Electronic and Electrical Engineering to work on an SERC funded project investigating on-board processing for business satellite systems.

Applicants should have a good knowledge of both hardware and software systems. A knowledge of high reliability systems, microprogramming and of logic (LISP, CMOS, C programming language, or LISP) systems would be an advantage. The post will be for two months. Salary will be up to £5,000 p.a. with superannuation under USS conditions.

Further particulars can be obtained by telephoning the Personnel Office on 04424 871251, ext. 422.

Ref. 385.

Applications for the above posts should be in the form of a curriculum vitae (CV) including the names and addresses of three referees, and should be sent to the Personnel Office, University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey GU2 5XH, by May 17, 1985. Please indicate for which post you wish to apply and quote the appropriate reference.

For application forms and further particulars please telephone (0604) 74161, extension 228.

Applications to be returned within ten days from the date of appearance of this notice to The Dean, Faculty of Technology, Nene College, St. Georges Avenue, Northampton NN2 6JD.

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For application forms and further particulars please telephone (0604) 74161, extension 228.

Applications to be returned within ten days from the date

GENERAL

MANCHESTER CITY COUNCIL

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
CENTRAL AREA OF COMMUNITY EDUCATION - Four posts

Community Tutor for Basic Education (I, II) Post 1

Community Education Tutor for Second Chance Learning (I, II) Post 2

You will be responsible for the broad delivery of adult basic education in the Central Area of Community Education, 3 hours at the Manchester City Centre, M15 6PL.

You will be qualified and experienced in either of these areas as appropriate and be able to develop existing work and to promote outreach work in the local community in conjunction with Statutory and Voluntary agencies.

Salary scale Lecturer II £7,548-£12,000 p.a.

Team Leader for Special Access Courses (S.L.) Post 3

You will be responsible for the day to day management and long term development of Special Access Courses based at the North India Centre, Jackson Crescent, Manchester M15 6PL.

You will be suitably qualified and experienced and be able to demonstrate leadership qualities in the education, training and knowledge of the needs of ethnic minority groups.

Salary Scale: Senior Lecturer £11,775-£14,061 p.a.

NORTH HULME COMMUNITY EDUCATION CENTRE

Deputy Senior Community Education Worker Post 4

Burnham S.L. £11,775 to £14,061 p.a.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced persons to the post of Deputy Senior Community Education Worker at the North Hulme Community Education Centre, Burnham S.L. £11,775 to £14,061 p.a. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day management and long term development of the Centre in conjunction with Statutory and Voluntary agencies.

Application forms and further details for all posts please quote post number and send to the Senior Administrative Officer, Central Area of Community Education, Jackson Crescent, Manchester M15 6PL. Closing date: May 17, 1985.

Manchester City Council is an Equal Opportunity Employer, and we positively welcome applications from women and men, regardless of their race, ethnic origin, religion, age, sexual orientation, or responsibilities for dependants.

Inner London Education Authority

LAKESHORE ADULT EDUCATION INSTITUTE, Strand Centre, Elm Park, SW2

LECTURER GRADE I

Department of Basic Education and Science

Required for September 1985 a Lecturer Grade I to teach Literacy to students with Special Educational Needs. She will work largely in Centres for the physically and mentally handicapped, but the aim of the Institute is to increase the participation of these students in main programmes work. An imaginative teacher able to work in a multi-racial community in the inner city is required.

Salary scale in accordance with the Burnham (F.R.) Report: Lecturer Grade I £5,810-£10,512 plus £1,038 London Allowance.

Details and forms returnable by May 17, 1985 from the S.A.O. at the above address (stamped addressed envelope).

All posts which are Lecturer I to Principal Lecturer are considered suitable or job-share. Applications for job share will only be considered if submitted on a paired basis.

ILEA is an equal opportunities employer.

Edinburgh University Students' Association

(RE-ADVERTISEMENT)

EDUCATION AND WELFARE ADVISER

(University Administrative Grade 1A)

(£7,239 to £11,573)

Applications for the above post are invited from graduates of similar qualifications, with some experience. The post offers an opportunity for someone with an interest in both higher education and welfare to obtain experience in a dynamic environment within the University Community.

The salary will be on the University Administrative Grade 1A scale of £7,239 to £11,573 (mid-review) per annum. The post is full-time, 37.5 hours per week, and is subject to the University Superannuation Scheme.

Further particulars may be obtained by written request to the undersigned to whom application must be submitted not later than Friday 11th May 1985. The successful candidate will be interviewed by the Personnel Secretary, Edinburgh University Students' Association, Student Centre, South Bridge, Edinburgh EH8 9AL.

INNER LONDON EDUCATION AUTHORITY

FLKETT COMMUNITY EDUCATION CENTRE, Agincourt Road, London NW2

DEPUTY DIRECTOR

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Director of the Flkett Community Education Centre, Agincourt Road, London NW2. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day management and long term development of the Centre in conjunction with Statutory and Voluntary agencies.

Application forms and further details for all posts please quote post number and send to the Senior Administrative Officer, Central Area of Community Education, Jackson Crescent, Manchester M15 6PL. Closing date: May 17, 1985.

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INNER LONDON EDUCATION AUTHORITY

ISLINGTON A.E.L. Shepperton Road, N1 3DH

LECTURER II

Responsible for the day to day management and long term development of the Islington Adult Education Centre, Shepperton Road, N1 3DH. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day management and long term development of the Centre in conjunction with Statutory and Voluntary agencies.

Application forms and further details for all posts please quote post number and send to the Senior Administrative Officer, Central Area of Community Education, Jackson Crescent, Manchester M15 6PL. Closing date: May 17, 1985.

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Metropolitan Borough of Trafford

Education Department, South Trafford College of Further Education

Required for Sept. 1, 1985

SENIOR LECTURER

IN-ART & DESIGN

To take charge of the college's in-art and design department, the Senior Lecturer will be responsible for the day to day management and long term development of the department in conjunction with Statutory and Voluntary agencies.

Application forms and further details for all posts please quote post number and send to the Senior Administrative Officer, Central Area of Community Education, Jackson Crescent, Manchester M15 6PL. Closing date: May 17, 1985.

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Rotherham Metropolitan Council

Rotherham is an equal opportunities employer

ROTHAM VALLEY COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION

See Query Lane, Rotherham, N. Sheffield

HEAD OF BUSINESS STUDIES AND GENERAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT (GRADE IV)

Salary Scale: £14,799-£19,478

Applications are invited for the post of Head of Business Studies and General Education Department (Grade IV) at Rotherham Valley College of Further Education, Rotherham, N. Sheffield. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day management and long term development of the department in conjunction with Statutory and Voluntary agencies.

Application forms and further details for all posts please quote post number and send to the Senior Administrative Officer, Central Area of Community Education, Jackson Crescent, Manchester M15 6PL. Closing date: May 17, 1985.

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EPSOM SCHOOL OF ART AND DESIGN

Applications are invited for the following post in

DEPARTMENT OF THREE-DIMENSIONAL DESIGN

BTEC HIGHER NATIONAL DIPLOMA IN DESIGN CRAFTS (Jewellery/Ceramics)

LECTURER II IN JEWELLERY

Salary range £7,896-£12,357 (inclusive of Surrey Allowance)

Suitable applicants will possess an appropriate Jewellery Design qualification, will have style and imagination, and will be able to teach and supervise students in the design and production of jewellery. Knowledge and experience of CAD/CAM would be an advantage.

There are also some vacancies for part-time staff to teach on the courses from September 1985.

No formal letters of application together with a curriculum vitae and three references should be submitted to the Vice Principal, Epsom School of Art and Design, Ashley Road, Epsom, Surrey KT8 5LB, as soon as possible.

Surrey County Council

Haringey Information Technology Centre

The London Borough of Haringey is seeking a person to manage the Information Technology Centre. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day management and long term development of the Centre in conjunction with Statutory and Voluntary agencies.

ELECTRONICS TRAINING OFFICER (LI)

The principal area of work of the officer is the provision and development of electronics training for the 15 year olds with no or little prior experience. The officer will be responsible for the day to day management and long term development of the Centre in conjunction with Statutory and Voluntary agencies.

Application forms and further details for all posts please quote post number and send to the Senior Administrative Officer, Central Area of Community Education, Jackson Crescent, Manchester M15 6PL. Closing date: May 17, 1985.

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University of Southampton

RESEARCH ASSISTANT IN ENGINEERING MATERIALS

A Research Assistant post is available in the Department of Engineering Materials. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day management and long term development of the Centre in conjunction with Statutory and Voluntary agencies.

Application forms and further details for all posts please quote post number and send to the Senior Administrative Officer, Central Area of Community Education, Jackson Crescent, Manchester M15 6PL. Closing date: May 17, 1985.

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University of Liverpool

DEPARTMENT OF OCEANOGRAPHY

Applications are invited for the post of Senior Research Assistant in the Department of Oceanography. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day management and long term development of the Centre in conjunction with Statutory and Voluntary agencies.

Application forms and further details for all posts please quote post number and send to the Senior Administrative Officer, Central Area of Community Education, Jackson Crescent, Manchester M15 6PL. Closing date: May 17, 1985.

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University of Exeter

Department of Economics

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP

Applications are invited for the post of Research Fellow in the Department of Economics. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day management and long term development of the Centre in conjunction with Statutory and Voluntary agencies.

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ASTON UNIVERSITY

Department of Vision Sciences - Road Sign Perception Group

CONTRACT RESEARCH OFFICER (Ref 685/1)

The research team has recently been awarded a large contract with the Department of Transport, to undertake a major research project into the visual perception of road signs. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day management and long term development of the Centre in conjunction with Statutory and Voluntary agencies.

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CONTRACT RESEARCH ASSISTANT (Ref 686/1)

Applications are invited from science graduates with an interest in visual perception (especially a psychology or physics) to join the research team. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day management and long term development of the Centre in conjunction with Statutory and Voluntary agencies.

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TRENT POLYTECHNIC

DEPARTMENT OF LIFE SCIENCES

RESEARCH ASSISTANT/DEMONSTRATOR

£5,810 to £10,512

Successful graduates with a first or second class Honours degree or equivalent in an appropriate biological discipline are invited to apply for a research assistant/demonstrator post in the Department of Life Sciences. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day management and long term development of the Centre in conjunction with Statutory and Voluntary agencies.

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University of Liverpool

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING ENGINEERING

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS

Applications are invited for research studentships available for three years from October 1985 as follows:

(a) A quota studentship for fundamental studies of the rheology of a quasi-crystalline polymer. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day management and long term development of the Centre in conjunction with Statutory and Voluntary agencies.

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BIRKBECK COLLEGE

(University of London)

POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH OFFICER IN ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for the post of Postdoctoral Research Officer in Organic Chemistry. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day management and long term development of the Centre in conjunction with Statutory and Voluntary agencies.

Application forms and further details for all posts please quote post number and send to the Senior Administrative Officer, Central Area of Community Education, Jackson Crescent, Manchester M15 6PL. Closing date: May 17, 1985.

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University of Leeds

POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP

Applications are invited for the post of Postdoctoral Research Fellowship. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day management and long term development of the Centre in conjunction with Statutory and Voluntary agencies.

Application forms and further details for all posts please quote post number and send to the Senior Administrative Officer, Central Area of Community Education, Jackson Crescent, Manchester M15 6PL. Closing date: May 17, 1985.

Manchester City Council is an Equal Opportunity Employer, and we positively welcome applications from women and men, regardless

DIARY

MR KINNOCK is backing Mr. Ron Todd in the return election for the general secretaryship of the TGWU, which is only understandable in view of their coordinated approach to the ballot-rigging row. But it is, all the same, in contrast to the first poll in which Mr. Kinnock voted for Mr. Todd's rival, George Wright, and made no secret in private of his hopes that Mr. Wright would deliver the TGWU behind Mr. K's approach for many years to come.

The switch to Mr. Todd has created a breach in the South Wales "tada" between Kinnock, who is a TGWU-sponsored MP, and Mr. Wright, the union's Welsh regional secretary. There could be a frosty encounter between the two men when Mr. K addresses the Welsh TUC Conference on Friday.

THE Reagans will be represented in Moscow during this commemorative week, after all, Ron, for is spending all week there with his wife and a couple of friends, doing the tourist spots, hoping to meet some ordinary Russians — and possibly some Soviet officials, if they ask him. Ron, for is on friendly terms with his dad, reportedly hopes to get some freelance journalism out of the trip. He stresses it's an unofficial mission. The US Ambassador just happened to put flowers in his bedroom, that's all.

DIARY Money-Saving Tips (number 19). On May 8 a BBC radio, *From D-Day To* 1985, will cost only £19.95. It's a great value. It's a simple to record the very same programme as it goes out on 365 1 on the previous evening, May 7, Simple! But true!

NO ONE has yet suggested that the US nuclear manufacturing industry be taken over by the Mafia or General Jaruzelski on the grounds that either could manage the business less corruptly or more efficiently. But it is only a matter of time. On the current score 45 of the top 100 Pentagon suppliers are being investigated for possible criminal charges relating to shoddy contracts. Last week's discovery: one company attempting to bill the long-suffering US taxpayer for \$10,713 worth of executive haircuts.

IT IS true that Mrs. Edwina Currie is talkative. But is it wholly fair to describe a woman who has been in the terms employed by her local paper, the *Burton Trader* — "like trying to stem a flood with a colander"?

WHAT hope is there of ever getting inside the mind of Mr. Maxwell? Only last week he issued a dictum banning henceforth naked breasts from their regular slot in the *Scottish Daily Record*. While the *Mirror*, after breaching copy censorship the simple, suddenly burst forth yesterday with a nineteenth-century frontal all over the front page.

MR ANTHONY Beaumont-Dark, Tory MP for Selly Oak, lashed out at BBC extravagance at the weekend. The charm of Mr. Beaumont-Dark is the cozy knowledge that, for the cost of a local phone call, he will obligingly lash out at an inexhaustible range of targets more or less to order. He is king of those back-benchers rather tankingly referred to as "the rent-a-quotes".

But is he? During the month of May the *Diary* plans to monitor the cream of the rent-a-quotes to see who really is the most verbose and yet versatile. It is certain that Mr. Geoffrey Dickens, out only last week, at the M15 sex offender, will put up a good show. As will Mr. George Foulkes. Not to mention Mr. Nicholas Winterton, Miss Jill Knight, Mr. Reddy Taylor, Mr. David Winterton, Mr. Martin Pinner. Readers are invited to join in the monitoring process and to nominate these or other candidates. Each entry must be supported by newspaper clipping or press release.

Alan Rusbridger

THE FUTURE BUILDERS

In the second of his three-part study of the men who will shape the architecture of the third millennium, **MARTIN PAWLEY** meets Richard Rogers, the High Tech inheritor of the classical preoccupation

The line running from Palladio to Palumbo

Richard Rogers: architect of order and reason — picture by Martin Argles (left); the Lloyds of London building — picture by John Donat (right)



RICHARD ROGERS is a young looking 51. Compared with Pitt the Younger when he became Prime Minister, or Alexander the Great ruler of the known world, he is an old man. But as an architect he is young, with his most productive years still before him. The anticipation of great works by declining years is something that artists share with politicians and very few others: elsewhere optimum performance is expected before 30 and the spring-deep season after that. The wisdom of age has become a privilege: consider the fate of the bishops of the Church, whose reputations can be set at naught by political displeasure.

To be a mature architect working with a young technology is an even more complicated predicament. A visitor familiar only with his works might expect Richard Rogers to talk in buzz-words about lasers and silicon chips, billboards, radio, RAM and ROM, plastics and alloys. Techno-coated this and that, fast cars... perhaps even settlements in outer space. But this is not the day-to-day discourse of the architect of the Centre Pompidou in Paris, the most successful public building in modern times — the Immos microchip factory in Newport, the notorious "rod you" National Gallery competition entry, and the new £160 mil-

lion Lloyds of London building that is nearing completion in the City. When Richard Rogers talks of the Third Millennium, he does not like the phrase, nor "High-tech", nor even "famous architect", he concentrates on the need to strengthen the lines of communication that link the architectural forms of all eras. When he gave evidence in support of Peter Palumbo's plan to erect a skyscraper next to the Mansion House, he dismantled his list of reasons by drawing his defence in part from the history of palaces built for the great warring families of Renaissance Italy, comparing their architectural achievements with the headquarters buildings of the mighty corporations of the 20th century.

Rogers must be unique among successful architects (this year he is to receive the gold medal of the Institute) in living in the same flat in North London that he shared when a student at the Architectural Association 25 years ago. An Edwardian structure with heavily carved ceilings and a flag, curved door, he has possessed it for his own purposes by painting it white and furnishing it with Mrs. van der Rohe and Le Corbusier tubular metal chairs on a grey berber carpet. That, plus a

few modern paintings, prints and pieces of sculpture — evidence perhaps of his more successful opponents of the board of trustees of the Tate Gallery — is it, or at least the "it" that visitors are allowed to see.

Like his flat, his appearance still bears the strong imprint of student life. Less utterly careless than that of Cullinan and his sweatshirts, the current Rogers wardrobe appears to consist of shoulderpadless jackets that might have been made from old Confederate Army blankets, elephant cord trousers, capacious in the modern manner, and shoes that alone betray some complicity with 20th century technology, not trainers exactly, but welded light blue kryptonite sports numbers suitable for running, jumping or standing still.

It is difficult to get Richard Rogers to talk about architecture. "I can tell you one thing," he says, "it will be a lot more complex than you think." He admits reluctantly at first. He sees his duty with critics and journalists as stressing the importance of the past and the presentation of the new. The problems faced by Brunelleschi, Alberti and Palladio working in stone, and his own problems in the vastly expanded world of materials technology.

High-tech has been dismissed as "keeping water out with glue" by one of its more successful opponents, the resuscitant pitched-roofer Andrew Derbyshire. Rogers would not agree, but he would accept that problems like keeping water out, along with such eternal questions as where the entrance should be, and how a certain space can be made to attract occupants, are not overcome simply by using neoprene and glass.

High technology architecture is the true heir of Modern Architecture in so far as it has taken on the same task of adapting the materials and methods of a fast-evolving technology to the making of buildings. Like Norman Foster, Michael Hopkins, Nick Grimshaw and other high-tech practitioners here and abroad, Richard Rogers accepts that role as a duty — economically and socially as well as creatively.

The engineer Peter Rice, who worked with Rogers on the Pompidou Centre and other buildings, has described what the architect does in an environment dominated by leading-edge structural considerations: "He brings a fine visual appreciation of the way the engineer's design is perceived. The visual importance of the joint in relation to the members that meet at it, the balance... It's almost like the

work of a sculptor. In his dialogue with the engineer he refines the form in relation to an image so that ultimately it is explainable at a simpler level. He is more interested in the image than in what is actually taking place."

From this description it is clear that an architect like Rogers must work within a defined creative situation — like a car designer perhaps — he cannot (or does not) discuss "The importance of the joint relation to the members at a public meeting with tears and shouting."

High-technology is an architecture of order and reason, not emotion and prejudice. It is to triumph in the Third Millennium it will require settled power structures and large, stable industries with which to work. Part of its basic battle with the rubato of community activist architecture and the technological know-nothingism of conservation concerns the question of whether order of this kind will wax or wane.

Rogers has described architectural practice at the end of the 20th century as taking place under conditions of continual attack. He accepts that the conflict between new buildings and conservation is a problem that has always existed. When you are confronted with a new design you have to try to withdraw your prejudice of what you imagine the design is like

and replace it with the reality of what it is. Ideas fluctuate between extravagance and rigour, between scientific certainty and romantic historicism. For what you call high-tech architecture to triumph in the 21st century it will have to improve upon the past. As Buckminster Fuller once said: "Anticipatory design consists of testing against yesterday so that we may build today whilst trying to anticipate tomorrow."

The invocation of Richard Buckminster Fuller, the American pioneer of advanced technology building design who died in 1983, is appropriate. Richard Rogers is of the generation most influenced by that great figure and his own career, with teaching at Harvard and commissions more frequent overseas than in Britain, is beginning to assume the global reach that enabled him to transcend the planetary quarrels of any island in a blur of travel and consultation.

His blankness about a future that must in some respects be with us already, like his concentration on analogies with a past that is lost beyond recall, reflects the life experience of an immensely successful man. It is a way of talking and thinking that has grown from his way of designing, and his way of conducting his career.

MARTIN WOOLLACOTT meets the premier closest to Washington's economic heart Canada's new Statesman

MR BRIAN MULRONEY, the Canadian Prime Minister, calls himself, "the new kid on the block." In London he talks with Mrs. Thatcher before going on to Bonn, he makes it clear that he is approaching his first summit in a mood of caution combined with curiosity.

But, he said yesterday, he will carry on the Canadian tradition of speaking up for the developing countries in the convalescence of the job. "In some way I'm going to be speaking for our friends in the Third World who are not sitting at that table," Mr. Mulroney said. "What about some further thought for the disadvantaged? This is a very important question for Canada."

New boy on the block Mr. Mulroney may be, but he is not lacking in street wisdom, frequently of the kind that involves crossing to the other side to avoid an unnecessary fight. In the eight months since he led the Conservatives to a resounding victory over Mr. John Turner's Liberals, he has lived up to his conciliatory reputation, both in domestic and international affairs.

One of Canada's principal problems is that the world expects it to exercise a moderating influence in Washington, and yet at the same time is often almost maliciously eager to hear of rifts and differences between the two countries. Mr. Mulroney skirts questioners who want to open that system, with practised ease.

Mr. Mulroney has taken Canada closer to the United States, particularly economically, than any previous leader. He makes it clear that the effort under Trudeau to find a "third op-

tion" reducing Canada's economic dependence on the United States, was, in his view, a chimera. "Access to the United States market for Canadian goods is indispensable. Our principal market must be and will remain, the US."

Differences persist, in economic policy, over Star Wars, and over Washington's policies in Central America. But Mr. Mulroney clearly believes that confrontations with the US would be entirely counter-productive. If you think it desirable that an ally's policy on some matter should change, he asks, "Do you best accomplish that by calling a press conference or by working in a pretty purposeful way to persuade friends and allies? These moralistic denunciations of policy don't impress me and don't impress the people of Canada."

Like Britain and most other Nato countries, Canada has endorsed Star Wars research while hinting at doubts about the desirability of the programme. Mr. Mulroney also repeated yesterday that he is less than convinced of the need for Canadian participation in such research — "a process where we don't call the shots and over whose parameters we have no control." The Canadian government is still studying Mr. Casper Weinberger's invitation to join in SDI research work.

Mr. Weinberger caused something of a furor in Canada by appearing to suggest that cruise weapons might at some point be deployed in Canada, whose provision of testing facilities for the missiles is already controversial. Mr. Mulroney came as close to an angry

tone as seems to be possible for him in dismissing this. "Whatever Mr. Weinberger said is irrelevant, because there is no way any weapons can be deployed in Canada without the permission of the Canadian government. Our soil is free from nuclear weapons and we plan to keep it that way."

The balance any Canadian leader has to maintain is between scientific certainty and romantic historicism. For what you call high-tech architecture to triumph in the 21st century it will have to improve upon the past. As Buckminster Fuller once said: "Anticipatory design consists of testing against yesterday so that we may build today whilst trying to anticipate tomorrow."



Dennis Taylor: glint in the eye

FRANK KEATING savours a battle royal on television Cloth of gold

around Multibroadcast when Botham was battling against Australia on Saturday afternoon — or even the mid-week morning when Willis was bowling in the same series. Or the Gillette semifinal at Old Trafford when Lancashire beat Gloucester and David Hughes's sixes just saved the 9 o'clock news being put back.

This Sunday night drama was tailored for taking us so by surprise. For two weeks the moving wallpaper has been gently unravelling in everybody's sitting room — a softly clicking kaleidoscope of colours over there in the corner, accompanied by a

crew of somnolent whispering. You could take it or leave it, flicking back and forth when Newsnight got too scholastic.

By Sunday lunchtime there seemed the certainty that the fortnight of watching green-baize grass grow had turned into a dreadfully sad anticlimax. Taylor was 0-7 down and the only interest was to watch the waistcoated executioner narrow his eyes and lay out the corpse. The Sunday papers were almost ripe with obituaries.

Slowly through the day — click, click, pot, pot, glint, glint — Taylor fiddled with his

spectacles and ailed his way back. The climax, off the last ball of the last shot of the last gasp, was tumultuous in its almost dotty fulfilment of dramatic duties. Alan Clark, the director, had Trevor Preston script into a hugely anticipated musical — Billy The Kid And The Green Baire Vampire — and reckoned nobody backing it would have believed its ending of a title determined on the final black of all.

I rang a friend in Belfast to offer him some sort of second-hand congratulations. He had been unable to watch the last frame and had locked himself in another room. Rather like boxing with McGuigan, snooker in Ulster has crossed the sectarian divide. It is the working class past-time. Higgins is from the Donegal Road, Taylor from Coalisland, in Tyrone, hitherto best known as the scene of the first reverberating Civil Rights march in 1968.

Taylor's parents named their tubby Dennis with two Ns after Dennis Haughey, the SDLP politician whom mum thought "a fine wee lad". His mother died last year and he seriously thought of packing up the game. He had only won £16,000 last year and had Denise, Damien and Brendan to educate. He rang his father Tom in the middle of the wee hours on Monday and could hear the bands playing down the street.

Next week Taylor, who has since settled in Lancashire, returns to his beloved Province where for two nights in Antigua at the Riverside, he takes on the locals who have been battling for months to play him in the Sunday News competition.

The cheers from the beleaguered old gap-toothed bleak houses next week will match those across the water well after midnight on Sunday. And the bloodshot eyes at work next day will be coloured the same.



A whirlwind romance for Bristow?

As Westland fights for survival, Michael Smith looks at the surprise bid



Alan Bristow: expert opportunist or misguided romantic?

EXPERT opportunists or misguided romantics? That inevitably is the question following the surprise £80 million take-over bid by entrepreneurs, Alan Bristow and Alan Curtis for Westland, the country's sole manufacturer of helicopters.

On the face of it, Bristow and Curtis are bidding for a great deal of trouble if their ambitious and slightly audacious offer for Westland should succeed.

The reason is that Westland is facing a severe sales, production and eventual cash crisis that inevitably poses a serious question mark over the company's ability to remain independent.

The heart of the looming problem is the substantial gap emerging in Westland's production line between old established helicopters like the Sea King and Lynx and the advanced new Westland 30.

Westland's production lines at Yeovil in Somerset have enough work on Sea Kings and Lynxes to ensure adequate work until mid 1987 at the latest. But a yawning gap is beginning to appear thereafter unless Westland can clinch sales of the W30.

The company is planning its hopes on selling W30s to the Indian Government and, more importantly, to the British Army as a replacement for around 100 ageing Wessex and Puma troop carrying helicopters.

However Westland's hopes have been severely rocked by a growing reluctance by the Indians to buy the W30, despite considerable pressure from Mrs Thatcher on Indian premier, Rajiv Gandhi on her recent whirlwind tour of the East. The Indians, it seems, would prefer to buy Puma helicopters from France.

But an even bigger blow has come from the British Army which has indicated unofficially that it does not regard the W30 as the ideal replacement for the Wessex. For Westland this probably means the loss of orders worth £500 million and a big question mark over the whole of the W30 project.

After all, if Britain's Ministry of Defence does not buy the helicopter, it will hardly be surprising if other defence forces opt out.

Westland has seen the problem emerging and has been pressing the Army to buy the W30, both to fill its production lines in the late 1980s and to ease fears of a cash shortfall.

The company's increasing desperation in trying to sell the W30 to the MoD is a fair reflection of Westland's underlying problem of being too closely reliant on the Ministry for new orders.

The Ministry of Defence is far and away Westland's biggest customer and Westland is among the MoD's biggest individual suppliers.

However the proposed bid by Bristow and Curtis will be warmly welcomed by the MoD which might otherwise have been forced to consider launching its own rescue attempt for Westland.

The MoD and Department of Trade and Industry already have substantial sums of public money invested in Westland helicopter projects, including the Anglo-Italian EH101 project. But this is not expected to begin repaying its considerable investment until the mid-1990s.

However it is the disturbing outlook for the next two or three years which makes Westland look so vulnerable and question why entrepreneurs like Bristow and Curtis should be considering such an immense investment at this time.

Helicopter manufacturers elsewhere in the world have been driven increasingly towards greater collaboration because of the civil aerospace recession and intensify-

ing competition in defence sales. Sales of military helicopters account for around 80 per cent of world sales.

At the same time, the major helicopter makers are generally subsidiaries of much larger undertakings, like Sikorsky within the United Technologies conglomerate. Aerospatiale within the French aerospace giant, Aerospatiale and Bell inside the Textron group of America.

Westland stands alone and in theory its natural partner should be British Aerospace.

However British Aerospace has made it abundantly clear that it does not want to be saddled with Westland's difficulties. More the company's reluctance to expand into the helicopter industry has probably been reinforced by the Government's decision to sell its 48 per cent share stake at past of this week's £800 million BAe share offering.

If they succeed, though, Bristow and Curtis will face exactly the same difficulties which BAe felt they could live without.

Westland either under existing or the Bristow-Curtis ownership will remain short of work from 1987 onwards, lacking an attractive product range for the remainder of the 1980s and probably still short of close enough links with other helicopter manufacturers.

Could it be that Bristow and Curtis know something the rest of us don't?

City divided on some key SE reforms

The small broking firms are under threat and they are angry. Margareta Pagano reports

TEMPERATURES are running high in the City. Anger over some of the Stock Exchange's key reforms, which will see substantial personal fortunes handed out to many members while others see their livelihood swept away, is building up a tremendous head of steam.

Resentment to the proposed changes is now so great that many of the Government's staunchest supporters are even threatening to switch votes if it stands by and watches the proposals go through unchanged.

The Government is hardly likely to lose any sleep over the threats, but they do indicate just how deep the bitterness—even jealousy—is among the more conservative members of the small stock-broking firms which make up about half of the exchange's 420 members.

Many of the dissidents are known for their Luddite approach to change: they oppose the Telexmatch system, the Stock Exchange building, and more recently letting women onto the floor. Opposition to the key changes—which will allow outside control of the Stock Exchange firm for the first time—was inevitable. For if the reforms go through, negotiated commissions and dual capacity will bring in such fierce competition that many of the small to medium stockbroking firms will be hard placed to make money either from broking or dealing. The downswingers predict many will go to the wall.

But this time support for the rebels appears to have grown to such an extent that the exchange's hierarchy and senior officials admit that June's crucial vote hangs on the knife-edge.

Bought estimates suggest members will overwhelmingly reject the share structure proposals—which would give members a ceiling of £10,000 for their five shares. This requires a 75 per cent majority. But the simple majority vote required to pass the rule allowing outside firms full ownership of members' firms could be extremely easily balanced.

Even if this vote were lost, the council does have the power to amend constitutional rules without resort to the membership. But the council is unlikely to want to bully changes through unless severely pressed—perhaps by the authorities or the Bank of England, who are keen to see the London Market open up swiftly to international competition.

Lobbying on both sides is getting intense. With just five weeks to go before the extraordinary meeting on June 4 the rebels have started canvassing in earnest to try to get the resolution defeated.

Mr Derek Greenwood, a partner at Seymour, Pierce, is chairman of the six-man steering committee representing several small broking firms who are opposed to many of the White Paper's proposals but particularly the proposal allowing control to pass to outsiders.

He suggests the committee reflects several different points of view but there is fundamental agreement that the exchange is moving too quickly towards a basic system. "We are actually playing for time," he says. "I don't think I stress this enough, but I am a Luddite

opposed to change. We all realised that negotiated commissions had to come.

"But I believe that the pace of change is so fast that nobody has fully realised the implications of what is going to happen if these reforms go through. More time is needed to debate the revolutionary changes to a system which has worked extremely well until now."

Mr Greenwood also believes the membership should have the chance to debate the proposals in a referendum. "Lloyd's was forced to a single capacity system because of the conflict of interests which emerged."

The ginger group meets again on Wednesday and one of the plans is to prepare a short pamphlet to circulate to the exchange membership to try and whip up last minute support to defeat the proposals.

Another committee member, Mr John East, of brokers Margetts and Addenbrookes, aims to press for a group of senior partners to meet a quorum of the council in another attempt to get a compromise solution for distributing the loss of control over the Stock Exchange to members.

He believes one of the fairest methods to distribute assets could be to create two classes of shares, one of which would be shares in a property company taking in the Stock Exchange, the Telexmatch service and the other information systems. The exchange building, now valued at about £200 million, stands in the books at £103 million.

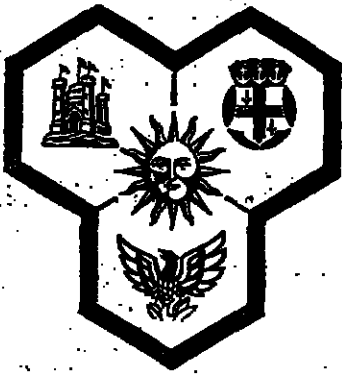
Even after allowing for tax this would give members something closer to £25,000 for their share in the exchange rather than the proposed £10,000. At least we should have the chance to debate other options in greater detail," he says.

For the council, Sir Nicholas Goodison, exchange chairman, is countering dissent with a series of informal meetings, starting tonight and a whistle stop tour of the regions. Both are aimed at answering questions and taking on board members' criticism.

"I am now fairly clear that Sir Nicholas has yet to play his trump card—dropping the £2,000 ceiling price on individual shares and allowing market forces to decide prices—as the carrot to bring members into line and vote the package through. The proposed new cap of shares is also likely to be phased out."

But even this sop will not pacify one of the exchange's oldest and most vocal critics, Mr Terence Adhem, a partner at Walker, Crips Weddell Beck. "This is just a red herring which won't appease members at all. It's like putting out a three year call option on a war loan—it doesn't mean anything."

Drove of disgruntled stockbrokers switching to the SGP or any other party, is unlikely in the extreme. But there is a direct threat which will damage the exchange itself—if the proposals do not go through swiftly.



SUN ALLIANCE INSURANCE GROUP

Comments by the Chairman - Lord Aldington

Summary of Results - 1984

	Sun Alliance and Phoenix 1984 £m	Sun Alliance 1983 £m
Premium income		
General insurance	1,606.7	884.8
Long-term insurance	595.1	294.3
	<u>2,111.8</u>	<u>1,179.1</u>
General insurance underwriting loss	(198.7)	(67.4)
Long-term insurance profits	18.4	8.5
Investment and other income	<u>227.9</u>	<u>132.3</u>
Group profit before taxation	47.6	73.4
Taxation	4.1	26.3
Group profit after taxation	43.5	47.1
Minority interests	6.5	1.1
Group net profit for year	37.0	46.0
Adjustment to exclude net loss incurred by Phoenix prior to acquisition	4.0	—
Profit attributable to Shareholders	41.0	46.0
Dividend	30.6	27.6
Profit Retained	10.4	18.4
Earnings per Share	20.8p	23.3p
Dividend per Share	15.5p	14.0p

This is the fourteenth and last occasion on which I shall be reporting to you on the affairs of the Sun Alliance Group. 1984 was an exceptionally eventful year. It brought for us, after a long period of relative stability, the consequences of the almost world-wide state of extreme adversity that afflicts general insurance business; it provided further proof of the importance and value of the strong financial position of our Group, which has been steadily built up over many years; and, thirdly, the year 1984 gave us just the opportunity for expansion for which we had hoped.

Our inherent financial strength and very high solvency margin enabled us to respond positively and decisively when the Directors of the Phoenix Assurance Company invited us in June last to consider acquiring that Office; and our immediate response and ability to finance a cash bid made it possible to negotiate reasonable and satisfactory terms.

We have no doubt at all that bringing together the Sun Alliance and the Phoenix holds great promise for the future. In many desirable ways our businesses complement or reinforce each other. I am happy to report that integrating our operations has been proceeding apace in a notably harmonious and constructive atmosphere—a testimony to the high quality of leadership and of understanding at all levels both in the Phoenix and in Sun Alliance.

In several countries the Phoenix has operated on a merged basis with other insurance companies and we have recently agreed terms to acquire the minority interests of their partners in Australia and South Africa. There will, of course, be attendant costs and strains in the short term, not least upon our staffs; and we might well have wished for more settled and prosperous times in which to rationalise and reorganise our businesses. But speedy and harmonious integration will help to solve some of the trading problems that face us and will provide a sound and improved structure for a satisfying career in our Group.

The acquisition of the Phoenix became effective on 17th August, 1984, and the trading results, although shown on a consolidated basis, have been treated as pre or post acquisition profits.

A sizeable part of the Phoenix's worth, for which we have effectively paid cash, consists of its Life business. We already had in the Sun Alliance a larger and extremely valuable Life business which does not appear in the balance sheet as an asset and we have decided not to ascribe what would inevitably be arbitrary values to the Life business. Accordingly, we have written off the value of the Phoenix Life business in the accounts against revaluation reserve.

Putting aside these technical matters, the reality is clear—the true net worth of the Group has been augmented.

I have already referred to our huge underwriting losses; that others, and particularly those with larger interests in North America, have fared even worse does not lessen the concern with which we must regard them.

Our largest sources of loss at home were in the commercial fire, homeowners and motor classes. Abroad we suffered heavily in the United States, Canada, Puerto Rico and Holland and reinsurance losses, where we have very significantly reduced our business, continued at a high, although diminished, level.

Investment income again rose despite the borrowing and other costs that were incurred in financing the acquisition of the Phoenix. The world's stock markets performed well in sterling terms, partly reflecting the pound's weakness, so that overall we ended the year with a very modest trading profit and a considerably strengthened balance sheet. Realised profits, after tax, amounted to £29m; further unrealised appreciation in the assets amounted to £111m, after writing down the Phoenix's life business which was itself, I should remind you, valued last year at between some £150/180m.

While we may be thankful for this it is unlikely that the world's insurance industry, taken as a whole, can continue to function for long without a fairly massive and sustained move back to underwriting profitability. Already, insurance failures around the world are happening; others may become inevitable. The potentially devastating losses that the United States liability and legal systems threaten to produce are incalculable. Care for the consumer is right and admirable in any society; but consumerism that runs rampant can cripple productive industry and the insurance industry which safeguards it. So can deteriorating standards of law and order.

There are now encouraging signs to be seen that more insurers are belatedly appreciating their true plight. Reinsurance and some liability and other covers are disappearing or becoming more expensive to buy; rates in general are firming, sometimes markedly.

In our judgement, however, much more is necessary and it is to be hoped that the slowly growing realisation that the turn in market conditions will do little to restore profitability in the near future may be salutary.

DIVIDEND

The year's trading result might argue for caution but the Group's strength and investment performance enable us to continue our established practice of maintaining and, where possible, improving the dividend in real terms. The Directors have resolved to declare a total of 15.5p per share compared with 14p paid for 1983. Our interim dividend of 5.75p was paid in January and the final dividend of 9.75p will be paid on 5th July.

DIRECTORS

Since the acquisition of the shares of Phoenix Assurance, we have happily been able first to welcome to the Board Mr J. O. Hambro, Chairman of Phoenix, and Mr R. K. Bishop, Chief General Manager of the Company who is also the present Chairman of the British Insurance Association; and later Mr D. B. Money-Coutts, the Deputy Chairman, and Mr K. Wilkinson, the Deputy Chief General Manager. These appointments both mark the happy integration of our two businesses and strengthen our Board.

Mr Henry Lambert, who has been a Deputy Chairman since 1983, has been elected by the Board to succeed me after the Annual General Meeting.

CONCLUSION

Looking back over the statements which I have made to you since 1972, I find a constant theme: good insurers must aim for a profit on underwriting account, and though in troubled times, caused by inflation and other things, this may not be possible, in the long run we must get back to profitability in underwriting; inflationary conditions and high interest rates may mask the damaging effect of underwriting losses, but it is not wise to count on those conditions lasting for ever; and thirdly, a high solvency margin, the result of first-rate investment policy and financial prudence, provides not only a safeguard for rough underwriting conditions, but a springboard for future expansion. Inflation since 1971 has reduced the value of the pound by 34% times. Shareholders' funds with the addition of a rights issue in 1975 which raised £37.5m have increased by almost ten times.

Throughout this period our management have battled sensibly and courageously to keep a reasonable share of the business and to increase that share when conditions seemed right. They have carried through necessary and timely reorganisations in methods and improved data processing. They have sharpened up their competitive ability in the market place. And our Investment and Estates Departments have seized the opportunities in changing market conditions to secure substantial growth in our assets and reserves.

Growth of our Life assurance business has been equally remarkable in this period. Our long-term insurance funds, without taking account of Phoenix, have grown more than seven times and in recent years particularly, we have made a real impact on increasing our share in this market.

Those are the achievements. The appalling underwriting conditions to which I have so constantly referred do not detract from that success, but rather emphasise it. Because I constantly remind myself, I may perhaps remind you once again that the purpose of insurance, and the very reason why our policyholders come to us, is to guard against calamities and catastrophes. If there were none, there would be a much smaller market for insurance companies. Our Group's strength will always lie in the skills and prudence of our underwriters, matched by the financial strength behind them, provided by the skills of our investors.

The Annual General Meeting of Sun Alliance and London Insurance plc will be held on 22nd May, 1985 at the Head Office, Bartholomew Lane, London EC2.

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

Ministry of Energy and Chemical and
Petrochemical Industries

NATIONAL OIL WELL COMPANY

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CALL TO TENDER

No. 9120.AY/DIV

The National Oil Well Company (ENTP) is launching a National and International Call to Tender for the supply of

SOLDERING EQUIPMENT

This invitation to tender is addressed solely to production companies, amalgamations, company representatives and other intermediaries being excluded, in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 78-02 of 11th February, 1978, concerning the state monopoly on foreign trade.

Companies interested in this invitation to tender may obtain specifications on payment of 400 Algerian dinars, from the following address: Entreprise Nationale des Travaux aux Puits, Direction des Approvisionnements, 16 Route de Meftah, Oued Smar, El-Harrach, Alger, Algeria — as from the publication date of this notice.

Tenders drawn up in five (5) copies, should be sent in double-sealed and registered packet, to the Secretariat of the Direction Approvisionnements at the above address.

The outer envelope must be anonymous, carrying no marking except the endorsement 'Appel d'Offres National et International No. 9120 AY/DIV. Confidentiel — A Ne Pas Ouvrir'.

Tenders must arrive by noon on Saturday, June 15, 1985, at the latest. The option period shall be 180 days as from the closing date of this invitation to tender.

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND CHEMICAL AND
PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

NATIONAL OIL WELL COMPANY

(ENTREPRISE NATIONALE DES TRAVAUX AUX PUITS)

NOTICE OF UNRESTRICTED INTERNATIONAL CALL TO TENDER No. 09093.AY/MF

THE NATIONAL OIL WELL COMPANY (ENTP) IS LAUNCHING AN INTERNATIONAL INVITATION TO TENDER OPEN TO ALL COMPETITORS, FOR THE PROVISION OF:

- LOT 1 DRILL COLLARS
- LOT 2 ROTARY TABLE 27 1/2" x 17 1/2"
- LOT 3 CENTRIFUGAL MUD PUMPS
- CENTRIFUGAL WATER PUMPS
- ELECTRICAL PUMPS FOR WATER

This invitation to tender is addressed solely to Production Companies, amalgamations, company representatives and other intermediaries being excluded in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 78-02 of 11 February 1978, concerning the state monopoly on foreign trade.

Companies interested in this Call to Tender may obtain specifications on payment of the sum of four hundred (400) Algerian Dinars, from the following address:

ENTREPRISE NATIONALE DES TRAVAUX AUX PUITS (ENTP)
DIRECTION DES APPROVISIONNEMENTS
16 ROUTE DE MEFTAH
OUED SMAR
EL HARRACH, ALGER, ALGERIA

As from the publication date of this notice.

Offers drawn up in five (05) copies should be sent in double sealed and registered packet to the Secretariat de la Direction Approvisionnements at the above address.

The outer envelope must be anonymous, carrying no marking except the endorsement 'Appel a la Concurrence International Ouvert, Numero 09093.AY/MF — Confidentiel — a ne pas Ouvrir'.

The closing date for receipt of offers is set at 45 days as from the publication date of this notice.

Companies will be held by their offers for 180 days after the closing date of this invitation to tender.

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND CHEMICAL AND PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

NATIONAL OIL WELL COMPANY

(ENTREPRISE NATIONALE DES TRAVAUX AUX PUITS)

NOTICE OF UNRESTRICTED INTERNATIONAL CALL TO TENDER No. 09092.AY/MF

THE NATIONAL OIL WELL COMPANY (ENTP) IS LAUNCHING AN INTERNATIONAL INVITATION TO TENDER OPEN TO ALL COMPETITORS, FOR THE PROVISION OF:

- LOT NO. 1 WASHOVER PIPE
- LOT NO. 2 IRUD PUMP PRESSURE GAUGE
- PUMP SPEED INDICATORS
- R.P.M. ROTARY SPEED METER
- LOT NO. 3 WEIGHT INDICATORS
- LOT NO. 4 COMPLETE MANUAL TONGS FOR DRILL COLLAR, DRILL PIPE AND CASING
- LOT NO. 5 2-3/4" x 132" — 350T WELDLESS LINK
- LOT NO. 6 DRILL PIPE ELEVATORS
- LOT NO. 7 ROTARY SLIPS FOR DRILL PIPES 5" & 3 1/2"
- LOT NO. 8 PIN DRIVE ROLLER KELLY PUSHING AND SQUARE DRIVE ROLLER KELLY PUSHING
- LOT NO. 9 ROTATING AND CIRCULATING HEAD
- LOT NO. 10 LOWER KELLY GUARD VALVE
- LOT NO. 11 FISHING TOOLS
- LOT NO. 12 AUTOLOCK SAFETY JOINT
- LOT NO. 13 HYDRAULIC ROCK BIT UNDERREAMER
- LOT NO. 14 CHECK VALVE
- LOT NO. 15 UPPER KELLY COCKS

This invitation to tender is addressed solely to production companies, amalgamations, company representatives and other intermediaries being excluded in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 78-02 of 11 February 1978, concerning the state monopoly on foreign trade.

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ENTREPRISE NATIONALE DES TRAVAUX AUX PUITS (ENTP)
DIRECTION DES APPROVISIONNEMENTS
16 ROUTE DE MEFTAH
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EL HARRACH, ALGER, ALGERIA

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Offers drawn up in five (05) copies should be sent in double sealed and registered packet to the Secretariat de la Direction Approvisionnements at the above address.

The outer envelope must be anonymous, carrying no marking except the endorsement 'appel a la concurrence international ouvert, numero 09092.AY/MF — confidentiel — a ne pas ouvrir'.

The closing date for receipt of offers is set at 45 days as from the publication date of this notice. Companies will be held by their offers for 180 days after the closing date of this invitation to tender.

Disputes putting strain on Gatt

ON the menu at today's meeting of the Gatt Council in Geneva will be Japanese leather, North African lemons, and — tasty canned peaches from the kitchens of Western Europe.

Under any other circumstances this would seem like exotic fare. But in the Gatt Council it is more likely to produce indignation. All three items have been the subject of irritating trade squabbles which have severely taxed the patience of the council's 84 members — and more important — the Gatt's machinery for settling disputes.

The three disputes involve complaints by the United States. One accuses the European Community of penalising American citrus growers by giving favourable access to citrus fruits from the Mediterranean basin.

A second complaint accuses the Community of subsidising the export of citrus fruit, thus winning out gains won by the US during the Tokyo and Kennedy trade liberalising rounds. The third charges Japan with restricting imports of leather.

The disputes have landed before the Gatt Council just as the organisation starts gearing itself up for another trade round.

The battle lines for and against a new round have already been drawn. In one corner are those who believe in what some term the "big bang" theory, according to which Gatt, and world trade, needs a highly publicised shot of adrenalin every few years.

Cherisher of this theory is the Reagan Administration, which argues that the Gatt can no longer afford to ignore trade in services.

In the other corner are developing countries, which say that the Gatt should not take another leap into the unknown while so much of the existing machinery still needs to be improved.

The Gatt machinery for settling disputes is one such element. The majority of trade disputes are settled amicably out of court. If this is not possible, the offended party can appeal to the Gatt Council for action.

Some governments, it must be stressed, believe in this machinery more than others. Australia, Canada and New Zealand are particularly keen on it.

At the Gatt, 1982, ministerial conference they argued that panels took too long to deliver their judgments, that the judgment was often too wishy washy, and often ignored by the muggers. The Gatt itself had no mechanism for following up, and making sure panel recommendations were implemented.

The Gatt ministerial conference came up with a convoluted formula for tightening up the system. But it is clear from the three current disputes that much still needs to be done. The complaint against Japanese leather first went before a panel in 1978. Six years later, it is back before a second panel. Nothing has changed.

The other two complaints against the European Community, on citrus and canned fruits, were before panels in 1982. Only now are the panel recommendations being considered by the council.

The Canadians, not surprisingly, are still pushing for a tougher, more rigorous system. The problem is that the issues at stake in disputes often do not lend themselves to straightforward verdicts. The best a panel can do is judge who has a hard time making up his mind.

Take the dispute over citrus. Under Article 24 the Gatt bows to reality and allows preferential agreements even though they are by their very essence a derogation from the Gatt principle of non-discrimination.

This is a recipe for confusion. Thus, the panel on citrus fruits has avoided passing judgment on the actual arrangement between the European Community and Mediterranean fruit growers, but found US producers have been penalised and called on the EEC to pay compensation.

At the last council meeting the Community reacted with fury, charging that this called Article 24 into question. Rubbish, said the Americans, you guys are simply breaking the rule.

Article 16 forbids the subsidising of agricultural exports if this leads to an "inequitable share of world trade." This, of course is impossible to define. The drafters of Article 16 were unable to make it more precise. It is hardly surprising that Gatt panels have also failed.

One begins to see the argument of the developing countries: is there really anything to be gained from launching into a new round and taking services on board, when so much could be improved in the existing system? The answer to this is probably yes — but only if an honest attempt is made to put agriculture, textiles, and safeguards, firmly on the Gatt's agenda. This will meet with plenty of resistance from the Community and the US.

Independent takes on state

Robert Whyman in Tokyo at ringside for Sato's latest fight

TAKI SATO, self-styled defender of free trade, is back in the ring for a second round in his fight against Japan's protectionist bureaucracy. The small independent petrol retailer claims that the powerful Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), which thwarted his recent plan to market petroleum from Singapore, has used its muscle to prevent a new attempt to offer motorists a better deal at the petrol-station. Mr Sato, a former boxer who owns seven garages and many more franchises, now claims that MITI was responsible for pressure on the Philippines National Oil Corporation to halt a contracted shipment of petroleum.

The shipment, which under the contract should have arrived several days ago, had not left Manila as of Thursday and Mr Sato strongly suspects that the state owned corporation is backing away, out of fear of offending Japanese government and big business interests. He sees publicity in the world press as the last hope of getting the petroleum moving again.

The Mr Sato, a crewcut businessman who is fast becoming a thorn in the bureaucratic flesh, offers this as further evidence of trade practices that have brought Japan into ill odour with its trading partners. If a Japanese trader is squeezed by the nation's bureaucracy, what chances does the foreign businessman have of cracking this toughest of markets?

MITI moved swiftly and firmly to stifle the cheeky attempt by Mr Sato, president of Lions Petroleum to import refined petroleum directly by passing the Japanese refineries and saving consumers 20 yen on a litre. In the first round of a fight that has transformed him into an international champion of free trade, Mr Sato revealed to foreign journalists in January how he had been summarily told by MITI not to proceed with importation of 5,000 kilolitres of petroleum he had bought in Singapore.

Though the ministry has no legal authority to prevent such imports, it has a formidable arsenal of "administrative guidance," a subtle device for manipulating the market mechanism without written regulations. MITI warned Mr Sato that the im-

port would "accelerate price competition" among Japan's 58,000 garages. That was just what Mr Sato wanted, and he went ahead with the import, only to be suddenly told by his bank that it was suspending credit.

The bank's manager told Mr Sato he could not lend to a firm "opposing the country's policies." And the self-made entrepreneur told foreign journalists he was convinced the petroleum association, combining Japanese refineries had applied pressure on the bank. Officials of MITI denied the allegations, and said pressure wouldn't have been needed. According to Naohiro Amaya, senior advisor to MITI and its former deputy vice minister, Mr Sato was bound to run into difficulties even though MITI doesn't have mandatory powers to

slow to this Philippines three days later to meet executives of the national oil company, and was told the petroleum was in the tanker already but waiting for government approval before it could be shipped.

Mr Sato sees the hand of MITI at work behind the scenes. If the ministry, which has a representative at the Japanese embassy in Manila, pointed to the financial risks of a deal which it did not approve of, that would explain why the Philippines government is having second thoughts and holding it up. Although the deal was signed between a state oil company and a private importer, the credit arrangements are government to government, he says.

"I am very angry about this," says the pugnacious Mr Sato. "Japan is not a military power any more. Instead

for Japanese industry. Particularly its big boys. Foreign businessmen would clearly prefer to be in the game in writing so the Japanese procedures look distinctly devious.

"Administrative guidance" can be a request, a recommendation, a warning, a directive — or a comment slipped in between mouthfuls by a MITI division head attending a weekly luncheon meeting of, for instance, petrochemical company executives. Naohiro Amaya, the former deputy vice minister of MITI says it's hard to categorise. "It's like the Japanese language — the nuances depend mainly on relations and occasions."

The system has its critics even in the inner temples of big business. "It is time for administrative guidance to come out of the club rooms and conference halls and into the open with explicit, formal announcements," Masaki Yoshida, president of Mitsubishi Petrochemical, and a former MITI official, has said.

But though MITI lost most of its explicit control powers over industry as Japan prospered, it still has a remarkable degree of control in the tight-knit relationship between government and big business. This is shown by the case of Mr Sato, champion of cheap petroleum, but MITI deserves credit as the architect of state-guided high growth through a highly successful industrial policy.

By overseeing the shift out of declining "smokestack" industries into emerging, knowledge intensive sectors, it has helped equip Japan to fight foreign competition in global markets. Recently, the admiration of MITI's prowess has been transformed into attacks on its practice of "targeting" strategic industries by subsidising, nurturing, and protecting them from foreign competition.

Foreign countries are fearful this will make Japan a leader in computers, biotechnology and aeronautics as it is in shipbuilding, cars and electronics.

Naohiro Amaya says Japan is not alone in having a state-guided industrial policy. France has more state planning, and Britain is far from free from it. "Take Concorde for instance. That's a typical industrial policy. I think, though, that the Japanese are more successful at this sort of thing."

"Administrative guidance" can be a request, a recommendation, a warning, a directive — or a comment slipped in between mouthfuls by a MITI division head attending a weekly luncheon meeting

stop imports, "because MITI doesn't like it. Because MITI thinks it is against the national interest."

Reinforced by international publicity which played up the case as proof that big business and bureaucracy, partners in Japan Incorporated, work together to thwart truly free enterprise, Mr Sato made his next move.

On February 28 he signed a contract with the Philippines National Oil Corporation (PNOC) for 5,000 kilolitres a month at a price of \$800,000. But the shipment never left the Philippines, says Mr Sato and he thinks he knows why. On March 28 he was summoned by the Philippines Ambassador to Japan, Carlos Valdes. "He told me the PNOC had come under pressure from MITI, and there were fears that the deal could adversely affect Japan's big petroleum companies, and even develop into an international problem." Mr Sato says the Ambassador told him that it had been made clear that the Japanese government was in position to suspend a yen credit issued to cover the deal.

It uses the power of money to bully weaker countries, and he ridicules Prime Minister Nakasone's recent appeal to Japanese to buy more imported goods as play acting meaningless.

MITI, which denies the allegations, is however unrepentant about supervising energy, which is 60 per cent derived from imported petroleum. Government policy stipulates that imported crude oil must be refined domestically. Officials say unrestricted imports would disrupt the stable price structure, raising the price of kerosene which is widely used for heating homes, effectively subsidised by high prices at the petrol stations.

MITI polices the petroleum industry through "administrative guidance," which is not legally enforceable but amounts to a command from Caesar. Mr Sato ran the gauntlet of "guidance" all the way up to an unprecedented "ministers warning" to desist from importing the refined product. He says he has heard that "administrative guidance" is "notorious" among foreigners because of its use to ensure an unfair advantage

ICI-from aspiration to achievement in 1984.

Speaking at the Annual General Meeting on 29th April 1985, John Harvey-Jones, Chairman of ICI, said:

The 1984 results put ICI back where it belongs, in the forefront of the world's chemical companies. All sectors of the business and all geographic areas did better in 1984 than in 1983. We were the first manufacturing company in the UK to achieve a billion pounds profit. There are four performances which I feel I must comment on — with apologies to the others.

Advance in all areas

First, we moved ahead rapidly in the USA. It was gratifying to see the dollar sales accelerate by 23% and profits by almost 80%.

Second, I must again comment on the excellence of our pharmaceuticals and agrochemicals businesses whose products are acknowledged leaders in world markets. Together they accounted for more than 30% of the 1984 trading profit.

Third, was the major turnaround of the petrochemicals and plastics business — from a \$7m loss in 1983 to a \$138m profit in 1984 — a clear sign of the business's improved competitiveness and ability to take rapid advantage of changing circumstances.

Fourth, was a really outstanding export performance from the UK. We were pleased to have exchange

rates more on our side and there was no doubt about the follow through — an increase in chemical exports of 23% which included a volume increase of 10%. Exports from our UK production units earned \$40m a week. A full half of our UK production now goes for export.

These are vital and important facets of our 1984 performance, but the overall impression is one of advance in all businesses and all geographic areas.

As far as the results for

1984, of the profit directly attributable to businesses, 25% came from pharmaceuticals, 22% from agriculture, 15% from general chemicals, 14% from petrochemicals and plastics, 13% from a variety of businesses including paint, explosives, fibres and specialty chemicals, and 11% from oil. That is a convincing spread of risk, especially when the territorial spread across the main geographic areas of the world is also taken into account.

The Company's re-shaping

network to function fully in our new circumstances will be a major competitive advantage.

This world-wide network is particularly necessary and beneficial for the UK where we still employ half our people and where more than half our fixed capital investment was made in 1984. The massive flow of exports from the UK needs the pulling power of our world-wide operations. The UK powerhouse of technology and science, the leading edge of the Group, likewise needs world markets for its exploitation. It is my belief and hope that our UK-based production units can and will continue to be a powerfully important part of the Group's resources.

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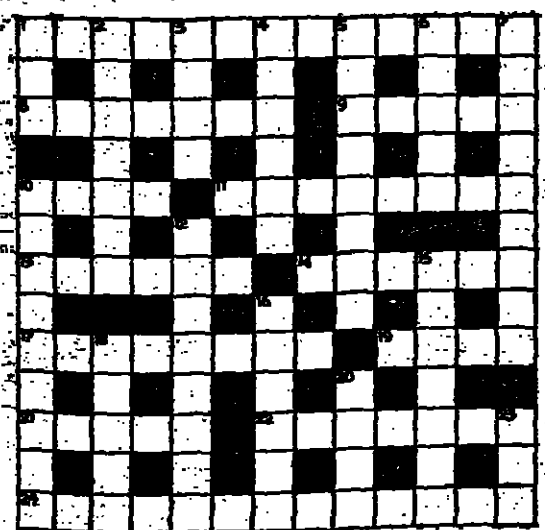
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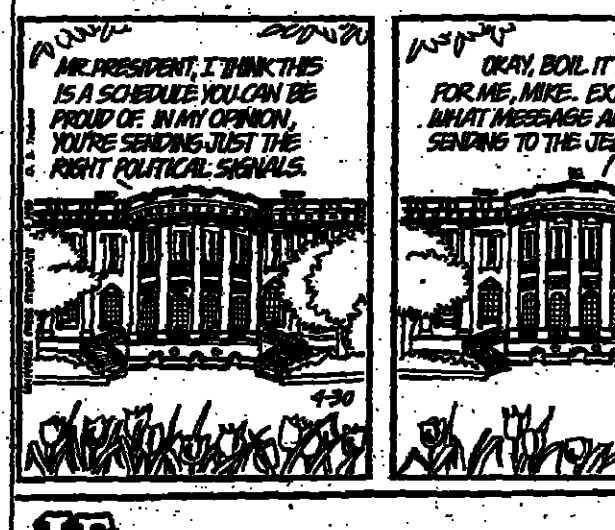
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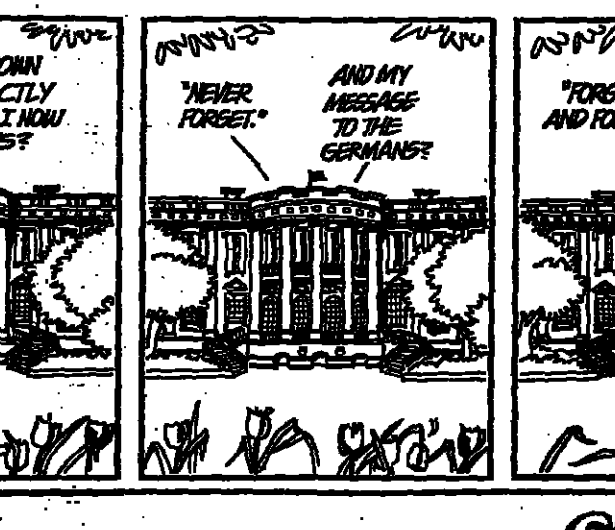


- ACROSS
- 1 At least triplets (3, 5)
 - 2 Pasta in flat sheets (7)
 - 3 Middle-Eastern country (4)
 - 4 Caterpillars (6)
 - 5 Ambiguous sort of stroke (3)
 - 6 Contrived (3)
 - 7 Farming (Not marriage for men) (6)
 - 8 Return match in competition (3, 3)
 - 9 Direction of advance (6)
 - 10 Orwellian language (6)
 - 11 Branch of flowers (for cartoonists?) (4)
 - 12 Blood-sucker (5)
 - 13 Unimportant (7)
 - 14 Escape penalty (3, 4, 4, 2)
 - 15 Like a hammer? (3)
- DOWN
- 16 Like a hammer? (3)
 - 17 Like a hammer? (3)
 - 18 Like a hammer? (3)
 - 19 Like a hammer? (3)
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